PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,278—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1901.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne..	22nd June
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler ...	29th "
* PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne..	13th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	20th "
M.L. PLASSY	7505	C. F. Preston	27th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon...	3rd Aug.
M.L. PENINSULAR	6387	T. Leigh	10th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt.....	17th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon.....	24th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler.....	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th May 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
a MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,766	1st July, 1901.

a Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,165	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND.	A. Martinolich.	6,043	25th June, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 22, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 4th June, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901
YARRA	4,255	Negre	29th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Vaquier, to sail on or about 26th June, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.
LOANS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.
STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 21st June, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on TUESDAY, the 18th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 20th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahareh, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 5th July.

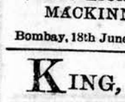
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 22nd June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th June, 1901.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.
LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SAFARI	1432	Tepe	22nd June.
S. S. SULTAN	2834	Pohlenz	8th July.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)
For rates and particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 28th May, 1901.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain T. MURAI, 3,282 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 25th instant.
For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 14th June, 1901.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & Co.,

67-69, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES booked free of charge by all regular Liners as well as by cheap outsiders.
HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS
LUGGAGE received and stored against date of sailing. Packages and Parcels received to be warehoused or to be forwarded to any part of the World.
PASSENGERS by any boat met and assisted on arrival, and their baggage landed, cleared, and stored or forwarded.
IMPORTED GOODS cleared through the Custom House and delivered in Bombay or forwarded Up-country.
INSURANCES of every nature effected and every species of Agency business undertaken.
LOANS on personal security negotiated.
Represented in London and Liverpool by Messrs. STAVELEY and Co., and in New York by Messrs. BALDWIN BROTHERS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

HEART LABELLED SPIRITS.
PURE AND WHOLESOME.
BRANDIES.

SPECIAL INVALID	15 years old, per doz.	76	0
EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR	" per bot.	6	8
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC	" per doz.	47	0
OLD PALE COGNAC	" "	40	0
PALE COGNAC	" "	34	0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper. Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c., &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
CLARET, BURGUNDY,
LIQUEURS
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANORGLO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c.

PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.
FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

COTTAGES OR UPRIGHTS—

	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month.
	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic ...	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft, 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs)—

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in ...	1,800	163 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands...	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
" " Uprights ...	" 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	" 18	Set of Insulators	" 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.
Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.
IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 33, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS
Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W E. Watson's BRAND.
" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

CAPITAL ... ... £1,000,000.
FUNDS (over), ... £ 500,000

THE undersigned having been appointed CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES for the Fire Department, for the whole of the Bombay Presidency are prepared to accept Risks at Current Rates :—

JEHANGIR B. PETIT & Co.,
No. 21-27 Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY,

THE BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Hamam Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June, 1901, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution that was passed at the Ordinary General Meeting held on Wednesday, the 5th June, 1901, namely :—

That the words "so far as practicable or as deemed convenient by the Board" be inserted between the word "up" and the word "to" occurring in the second line o' Article 133 of the Articles of Association of the Company and that the words "or in the case of the first statement, from the commencement of the Company," occurring in lines 3 and 4 of the said Article be deleted.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 17th June, 1901.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી મધરાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the 27th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of July, 1901, at 3 P.M. to transact the following business, viz :—

1 ST.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1900.
2ND.—To declare a Dividend.
3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1901, and to fix their remuneration.
5TH.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th June, 1901.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 18th June to 4th July 1901, both days inclusive.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 76 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

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	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	23	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
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Folders or Pince-Nez....	50	24	15

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Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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What's the matter with your

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BETTER LET OUR EXPERT LOOK IT OVER.
GET NONE BUT GOOD REPAIR WORK—SUCH AS WE DO.

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Perhaps you will need a NEW CYCLE for

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If you do, come to

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CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, &c.

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SALE OF SPICES, TEA, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esqr, Official Assignee, H. C. & in Re. Bhugwandas Madhowjee Sha, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th June 1901, at 3 p. m. at Shop No. 20, Jooma Musjid, consisting of scale and weights, tins and partial bags of spices, tea, tea dust, empty boxes, bench, clock, brass divi, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
One English landau by Kesterton.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 18th June, 1901.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO ! POLO !! POLO !!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls : order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A GRAND SQUARE PIANO by Schiedmayer and Soehne, the property of F. S. Punnett, Esq. Price Rs. 450. On view at MARCKS & Co's, Bombay.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 Per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower. —NEW WANGHUI CANES. Burnt Ash, Olive Green, and Browns, Rs. 2 each, Silver Mounted Rs. 2-8 each. Choice Walking Sticks, New Handles, from Rs. 2-8 each. All New. Inspection invited.

HORSE FOOD, Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Fresh Bran Sold ready. A. THAVER & Co., Two Tanks Flour Mills, Grant Road, Bombay.

WANTED, a light JAPANESE RICKSHAW, new or second-hand. Send particulars to Rev. J. REDMAN, Silver Oaks, Panchgani.

ÆRATED LIMETTA JUICE.—The perfection of hot weather drinks. Pleasant and palatable, Re. 1 per dozen.—KEMP and Co. Ld., Bombay.

SINGER has always come first in every contest of Sewing Machines, and has carried the palm. People acknowledge every day that they are the best and the most durable, and thousands buy daily from our 110 Branches in India.

NEW STOCK of Fancy Flower Tubes, from Ans. 2, also Flower Baskets, Vases and Flower Pots in endless variety at Cheapest Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row.

TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with Bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent. In Eldon Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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EUROPEAN WISHES to CORRESPOND with a young Lady, age 25 to 30, with a view to Matrimony. Address "No. 5," care of this paper.

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FOR SALE.—Those who can afford the best should buy the best FOUNTAIN PENS. The only best. No others are as good. Simple in construction. No shaking. Perfect in operation. Always ready. Apply H. D. PUDUMJEE, 18, Bank Street, Bombay.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions, Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application. Sole Agents D. MERWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

RUSTY KEYS: Have them nickel-plated by

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THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phœnix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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ROY & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay, Homœopathic medicines, Rev. Muller's Solaribelotti Specifics, and Dr. Schussler's Tissue Remedies.

A RIGHT HIT AFTER ALL—Our Cossi Silk is just the thing that will suit you for your summer wear, because it is cool, smooth, washing and durable. A piece 7 yards by 51 inches for Rs. 16, cash or V.-P. P. Write for samples to A. CROWN & Co., 12, Armstrong Road, Benares.

WHY spend money in vain for Monsoon BOOTS and SHOES, also grinding setting Razors, Knives, &c. Please try DANNEY & Co., Boot Makers, 20, Medows Street,

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL, A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Outrimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 5 per cwt and 26 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers ? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

NOTICES.

"SALVITIS" (Regtd.)

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THE CELEBRATED AND NEVER-FAILING AUSTRALIAN TONIC AND CONDITION POWDER for Horses, Cattle, Dogs, Poultry and Live Stock generally, a trial will speak for itself. Separate preparations for each class of Live Stock. BE YOUR OWN VET. and write for "Salvitis" Annual, contg. High Art Plates of Prize Live Stock and fully detailing ALL Ailments with their Remedies, supplied gratis. We also stock AUSTRALIAN FODDER (a "tit-bit" for Australian Horses in the East) Chaff, Bran, Oats, Lucerne and Oaten Hay (in Bales). Also "Country Crushed Food," our "SPECIAL" BRAND.

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THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

WITH reference to the advertisement inviting applications for the POST of CHIEF ENGINEER to the Commissioners, it is notified that the date, up to which such applications will be received, has been extended to the 31st July.

The salary, as previously stated, has been fixed at Rs. 1,500 rising to Rs. 2,000 per measem by five equal annual increments and is inclusive of all allowances.

An engagement will be made for 3 years, and on the expiration of that period, if the applicant be confirmed in the service of the Commissioners, the period of the engagement will, in such case, be counted as service qualifying for leave and pension under the ordinary rules laid down in the Civil Service Regulations so far as adopted by the Commissioners. Under these rules, as they at present stand, he would be eligible after ten years service, if invalided, for a pension of £175 a year, rising by £17 10s. for each year, up to a maximum of £437 after completion of 25 years service.

Preference will be given to applicants with experience on Dock and River works.

Applications should be addressed to—THE SECRETARY, Calcutta Port Commissioners.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

THE BERNDORF METAL WORKS OF ARTHUR KRUPP, BERNDORF IN AUSTRIA

by this present take liberty to bring again their GERMAN SILVER SHEET AND WIRE under the notice of Merchants and Cosumers in India.

It is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying uniform culture and high reliability.

The proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf Special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA THE "PALMTREE"

as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which indentors may desire.

Orders can only be accepted through European Houses or the Agents of Indian Firms in Europe according to long established custom.

Berndorf in Austria, May 1901.

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900 SHOW INCREASED BUSINESS AND LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,

WHICH NOW EXCEED

Rs. 1,70,00,000.

and are invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE, since the Company was established.

LOWEST SAFE RATES, UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY, LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES, IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

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Acting Manager.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee, Francs 100,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.

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MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	,,	3	12	EXTRA	,,	3	0
IMPERIAL	,,	2	12	IMPERIAL	,,	2	8
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED...	per 50	2	12	FINE ..... PRINCESS	,, ,,	2 1	4 8

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V. FUCILE & CO.,

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BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00 000
Reserve Fund.....	,,	11,00 000
Uncalled Capital.....	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 3 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

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BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Batavia.	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang,	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra),	Foochow	Kobe,
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credits ; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

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Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinagur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
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MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Guzerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—RS. 40,00,000

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

2 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE PUBLISHER of the "Army and Navy Gazette" begs to announce that, beginning on January 5, 1901, Coloured Military Types of the Indian Army will be issued Monthly as Supplements to that Paper. Full particulars, prices and list of Plates will be sent post free on application.

ORDERS for the series of Eight Plates, to be despatched as issued, should be sent in at once to the PUBLISHER, accompanied by Money-order for (India and Abroad) 5s., made payable to him.

BOMBAY PLATE READY. MAY 4.
7½d. post free.

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or may be ordered through
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JUNE 17.

EXCHANGE.

The market remains very uninteresting with a very small volume of business passing both in buying and selling. Quotations are all unchanged, and the quantity of bills offered for sale even at one thirty-second below current rate is on a small scale. We quote :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 3 29-32d.
Do Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do ,, ,, France	109 1-2
30 day's sight Hongkong	145 1-2
Do. Shanghai	198 1-2
Do. Japan	147 3-4
English Bar Silver Ex-duty	Rs. 74-4 Ready
Do do	,, 74-0 1st settlement
Do do	,, 74-0 2nd ,,
English Bar Gold	,, 24-2-0 Ready
Mint Gold	,, 23-10-0 ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

This market has remained unchanged for the whole day at Rs. 95 1-16, both for cash and the settlement of 1st July with limited transactions reported.

MONEY.

The Bank of Bombay weekly cash balance is about 47 lakhs up. The Public Deposits have declined about 17 1-4 lakhs, while the other Deposits show an increase of about 49 1-2 lakhs. Loans on Government and other securities show a decline of about 5 lakhs, and Bills discounted and purchased a decline of some 5 1-2 lakhs. The money market continues very easy and Banks are refusing to take short deposits at 3 per cent per annum.

SHARES.

The share market is quiet and unchanged. Petits are quoted 1,760 and Bank of Bombay shares at 1,260.

COALS.

The market is quiet. Resales of Deshargur are reported at Rs. 14-10 for 500 tons, and at Rs. 14-8, for 300 tons, ex-steamer on the way.

SEEDS.

This market is quiet but steady. There were buyers of linseed at Rs. 9-5 and sellers at Rs. 9-6 and a very small business resulted. In Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, a limited business is reported at Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-5. In poppyseed at Rs. 8-3 and in Castorseed at Rs. 32-12. White Delhi wheat is quoted Rs. 4-9-6 to Rs. 4-10.

COTTON.

Prices have advanced about Rs. 2 per candy for ready and forward, a good business is reported, the enquiry chiefly running on the better classes of stapled Oomras for which full prices have been paid. The official quotations have been stopped from to-day. The sales are estimated at about 4000 bales and both European Shippers and Mills have been in the market. Quotations for New Crops are Rs. 164 Bengals Fully Good, 25th Jan. 1902, and Rs. 203 Broach M. G. Good, 25th March 1902. Natives are buyers and European houses are sellers.

FREIGHT.

This market is quiet but steady. Bookings are reported in Seeds at 17s. 6d. and Cotton at 18s. per steamer "Hispania" for Marseilles and Liverpool, June, and at 18s. for Cotton per steamer "Elax" for Genoa June. Also for Genoa and Hamburg July at 15s 6d. and a large line has been done for Antwerp, August, at 15s.

Imports of Treasure on Saturday 15th June.

Silver Bullion Rs. 749,977 ex s. s. "Egypt", from London.

Gold Bullion Rs. 15,641 ex s. s. "Bengal" from Hongkong.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 15th June, 1901.

Cotton	7,032 bales.
Wheat	8,351 cwts.
Linseed	3,142 ,,
Rapeseed	5,839 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,246 ,,
Poppyseed	2,145 ,,
Groundnuts	nil
Castorseed	2,133 ,,
Rice	37,763 ,,
Myrabollams	1,625 ,,

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 15th June, 1901 as compared with the statement of the 8th June:—

LIABILITIES	June 8. Rs.	June 15. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	44,63,633	49,36,417
Public Deposits at Branches	65,85,176	43,92,225
Other Deposits	4,48,74,698	4,93,38,628
Post Bills	1,10,444	99,776
Credits undrawn	15,59,177	14,92,980
Rs...	7,46,22,833	7,77,49,146
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	87,41,517	87,82,767
Other authorised Securities	6,11,239	7,30,494
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	76,22,622	70,98,251
Loans do. do.	1,94,25,322	1,89,22,182
Bills discounted and purchased	2,10,05,317	2,14,40,727
Head Stock	3,71,679	3,74,679
Stamps and Stationery	26,058	25,790
Balance with other Banks	6,83,264	5,45,913
Cash	1,61,54,815	2,08,28,313
Rs.	7,46,22,833	7,77,49,146

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

WE write below our usual Liverpool market review under date of 30th ultimo :—"During the week under review business is very restricted owing to the holidays, and prices on balance shew practically no change. Crop news is conflicting as ever. The weekly Government report of Thursday was somewhat better than expected. On the other hand we hear from a New Orleans source that crop accounts are indifferent, and that in consequence of the oil mills it is impossible to find adequate labour for the replanting in Central Texas, which has been found necessary after the late heavy rains. There is, however, an enormous quantity of low grade cotton in the states, especially in Texas. Of course there is a great quantity of cotton in the South suitable for tendering in New York, but at the present moment it does not pay any one to ship it there. It costs people in the South practically one cent to tender cotton in New York. Say even if part of the cotton could be tendered in New York, the fact remains that under the low middling clause existing until the end of the season said cotton is quite untenderable in Liverpool. Taking things all in all we maintain our opinion that it is dangerous to be short. Bad crop accounts may come any moment. It would therefore be well to buy at lower limits." Our esteemed friends at New York have the following observations which, from their experience of the central market, are of great importance. "Our market has shewn a decidedly downward tendency, with daily fluctuations of ten to twenty points more or less. Weather conditions, that would tend to affect the new crop, will have chief bearing nowadays on the radical changes in the market. Until last Saturday there were some complaints from various districts in the cotton region, regarding the scarcity of rain, and there was some talk about a drought in May; also about the poor condition of young stands of cotton throughout some portions of the country. But recently moderate rains have fallen throughout the country and speculations as to any long spells of dry weather have been set aside. Those districts which were planted early, and suffered from unusually heavy rains have now been again re-planted and are reported doing very well, so far as the weather is concerned. At present it promises, an average crop for next season, but the acreage planted is said to exceed last year's by 10 per cent. or 15 per cent. which all other things being equal, should give a larger crop next season than this season just ending. It is a great question, however, whether this favourable weather will continue throughout the growing season and if any great changes take place in even certain important parts of the cotton belt we may look for a decidedly bullish market. As to the old crop, circumstances all confine at present in favour of the bear side of the market. Receipts continue to be large, weather conditions for the new crop are good, the cotton piece goods business remains in active and the visible supply of cotton shows up in excess of last year by almost one million bales, besides Neil's estimate just published places this season's crop at 10 1-4 million, while many good authorities concede 10 1-2 million bales. Mr. Ellison in his monthly report, issued a few days ago, confirms his last estimate of 10,200,000 bales of American cotton for this season's consumption. This report is rather bullish, yet we do not see any reason why the market will go much higher for this year's crop, as a 10 1-4 to 10 1-2 million bale crop will undoubtedly leave a moderate stock of cotton for the end of the season. Our opinion is that there will not be much change in the market unless there is a change in weather conditions. There is some talk about a corner in the July position, but it may not amount to anything. Good grades of cotton are almost extinct now in Texas, and we can only supply these grades by shipping from New York. We strongly advise you to buy middling from New York via Suez as you will be more sure to get exact grades in this way."

New York, May 16, 1901.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water 0-52a., Low water, 5-46m., 6-50a.

Bombay Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Petit House, Fort, 5-30 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 4-45 p.m.

THE MILL-HANDS' STRIKE.—About three hundred operatives of the Century Mill at Worlee are still on strike as they have not been offered the same terms as the operations of other mills, who have returned to duty.

JUDGE, SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Fourth Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, was, owing to the age limit, to have retired on pension from next month; but the period of his service has been extended by Government till November next, when Mr. Hormusjee will retire from office.

A meeting of the Orthodox Hindu leaders was held at Mahadhavbag on Sunday afternoon to send a message of congratulation and articles of worship befitting the high ecclesiastica position of the new nomination made by H.H. the Gaekwar on the recommendation of the people of Gujarat and Kathiawar. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar presided.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Mr. H. Monie, Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, who resides on the premises, has made a report to the Police that on Saturday night, he placed eight currency notes for Rs. 100 each and three for Rs. 10 each under a small box on the top of the dressing table in his bed room, and that he missed them on the following morning. Enquiries are being made by the Police.

NEW MEMBER OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Saturday was the last day for the election of a representative of the Bombay University in the local Legislative Council in place of the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarker, resigned. The votes were registered in the University Hall from 4 to 5 p. m. There was no contest at the election, as Sir Bhalchandra Krisna was the only candidate proposed for the vacancy. Still about fifty Fellows attended and registered their votes; and Sir Bhalcnandra was declared duly elected.

HIGH COURT AND DISTRICT PLEADER'S EXAMINATION.—The examination for the office of High Court pleader and subordinate judge commenced yesterday, the examiners being Mr. R. D. Sethna, Registrar High Court, Mr. M. R. Jardine, Barrister-at-law, and Mr. H. C. Coyajee, pleader. The District Pleaders' examination also commenced yesterday, the examiners being Mr. K. F. Mody, Deputy Registrar, Mr. Tilak, Assistant Registrar, Mr. Young and Mr. N. N. Saher, barristers-at-law; and Mr. B. A. Bhagvat and Mr. Ratanlal R. Doctor, pleaders.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. F. Bradley, band-master, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting.)

March	Michael Angelo ..... Lungo.
Overture	La Poupee de Nuremburg ..... Adam.
Selection	Nabucco ..... Verdi.
Valse	Spitnals me ..... Gaune.
Japanese Mazurka	La Mougon ..... Gaune.
Galop	The Harum Scarum ..... Cassidy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

DROWNED WHILE DRAWING WATER.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday morning in Elphinstone Road, regarding the death of Posani, a Hindu woman, aged thirty years. On Sunday afternoon, deceased went to a well some distance from her house to draw water, but as she did not return, her sister went in search of her. On going to the well and looking in, she noticed the water disturbed. This aroused her suspicion, the well was dragged and the body of the deceased recovered, life being extinct. There were no marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

THE DIAMOND MILLS, LIMITED.—Yesterday afternoon the property known as the Diamond Mills, with the mill buildings standing thereon at Elphinstone Road, containing 147,134 square yards of land, and held on a lease for a term of 99 years from the 10th August 1896, was put up to sale in the office of Mr. A. K. Oliver, Commissioner of the High Court. The sale was brought about by an order of the court at the instance of Mr. Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdul Rahiman, the mortgagee in possession. The court had given Mr. Beg Mahomed permission to bid at the sale; but the Commissioner would not let him buy the mills under the reserved price of Rs. 4,50,500. This he would not do. As there were no other bidders, the Commissioner adjourned the sale, directing Mr. Beg Mahomed to re-advertise the sale of the property.

ANNOYING EUROPEAN SOLDIERS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Karsandas Unhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, had before him Hara Sidgara, a Hindu lad, aged 14, and four other Hindu boys, on a charge of disorderly behaviour near the Crawford Markets. Police Inspector Murray, who prosecuted, said that yesterday morning two European soldiers were walking along the markets, and one of them was a little the worse for liquor. A crowd of boys soon gathered round and followed them, while some boys pelted the soldiers with stones. Mr. Cramny, Superintendent of Police, happened to notice the incident, and gave orders that the boys should be arrested. The Police caught hold of the five accused. Inspector Murray further stated that one of the soldiers, who was quite sober kept his temper, otherwise there might have been a breach of the peace. Each of the accused was ordered to receive three stripes.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY SERVANT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Vithoo Babaji, an office peon employed in the "Times of India" office, was placed in the dock on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of twenty copies of the Overland Summary of the "Times of India," valued at Rs. 5. It appeared that on last Friday, at 8-15 a. m., one Hassan Khan Ali Khan, a clerk employed in the office, saw the door keeper catch hold of the accused, who was then going out with eight copies of the Summary. The clerk questioned the accused as to what he was doing with the papers, when he confessed that he had dishonestly taken them. On further inquiry it was found that out of the 195 copies of the paper entrusted to the accused, twenty were missing. Mr. Surti, pleader, who defended, asked the magistrate to take into consideration the old age of the prisoner, and said that the latter had served his employers for many years, and that there had evidently been some laxity in the method of issuing these newspapers. Accused was sentenced to two weeks' hard labour.

STRANGLED TO DEATH.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at Mori Road, Mahim, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Succaram Tatia, a Masonry contractor, aged thirty-eight years, who lived at Mahim. Deceased was addicted to drink. About midnight on Sunday, Succaram went to the Grant Road Station to proceed to Mahim by train. He was then tipsy and missed the train. The deceased then hired a reckla and in company of a bricklayer, who is a resident of Bandora and who had also missed the train, started off for Mahim. They had "pan supari" on the way, and then lay down to sleep in the gharry. When the reckla arrived on the Lady Jamsetji Road, near the Surat Mill, the bricklayer was aroused by a policeman on the post, who asked him where they were going and what they had in the reckla. The bricklayer thereupon attempted to arouse the deceased and found him dead. It appeared that his turban, one end of which was round his neck, had accidentally got entangled in one of the wheels of the reckla and he was strangled to death. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died by his being strangled with his own turban, which was caught in the wheel of the reckla in which he was driving.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	7
B Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	0	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khotachwadi	4	2	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	0	19
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	1	2	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	6
Total	9	5	87
Total plague deaths to date	96,287	90,457	178
Same date last year	3	16	

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1d. per bottle.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKER.)

GAMBLERS ON THE FOOT PATH.

IMPERATOR vs. AMJABHAI YUSUFALLI AND TWO OTHERS.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. J. P. Lakhia, first class magistrate, Surat, who, in January last, convicted the three accused of assembling in a street for the purpose of gaming or wagering and obstructing and annoying passengers in the street; and sentenced the first two accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each, or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for one week, and the third accused to pay a fine of Rs. 10, or in default suffer simple imprisonment for five days. Mr. Mark and N. Mehta appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The evidence for the prosecution shewed that the accused assembled with others in front of the shop of one Tribhowandas and Kasandas for the purpose of wagering. Tribhowandas carries on the "ank sutta" business in the same shop, and for that purpose he gets daily wire from his agent at Calcutta. On the 23rd December last, he received a telegram intimating 4 being the winning number of the day. Accused No. 1 carries on the same business and gets separate wires from his agent. On the night in question accused assembled in front of his shop for the purpose of the same satta on the footpath. Ten or fifteen persons were in the crowd assembled there. The chief constable with other policemen arrived on the spot and arrested all the persons before the court. Many others escaped, but the names of the accused were taken down there and then by the police. The magistrate said "ank sutta" was no doubt wagering. It was carried on on figures from 1 to 10, and such wagering was included in the word gaming as defined in section 3 of the Gambling Act.

The accused were therefore convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Candy in giving the court's judgment, said: The petitioners 1, 2, and 3 were convicted under clauses i, and q, of section 61 of Bombay Act 4 of 1890. The case was tried summarily, but it is clear from the chief constable's complaint that his allegation against the accused 1, 2, and 3 was that they were in front of the wagering shop of Tribhowandas, disputing as regards the figure which had come from Calcutta as the winning figure. They were using abusive language, and the chief constable seems to have feared a breach of the peace. But whatever may have been the case with regard to the other accused persons, it is obvious that these, accused 1, 2, and 3, were not assembled for the purpose of wagering or gaming. Accused No. 1 has his own wagering shop, and it would appear that he had received a telegram from Calcutta, disclosing a different number to that sent to Tribhowandas. Hence the dispute "about the last unit figure of that day." Such a dispute is not gaming or wagering: that had taken place previously, whether in the shop of accused or elsewhere we cannot say. There is nothing on the record to show that there was any obstruction of passengers, clause q; and the magistrate, though the chief constable had, in his complaint, mentioned clause r, refused to convict under clause r. There is no evidence as to the abusive words. We must set aside the convictions of accused 1, 2, and 3, and direct the fines, if paid, to be refunded.

THE SEAWORTHINESS OF A STEAMER.

SECOND OFFICER AND MEN REFUSE TO SAIL.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr Karsandas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Captain R. Chandler of the s. s. Vauxhall charged William Watson, the second officer and nine European seamen of the steamship with refusing to proceed to sea in that vessel. Mr. Noble, of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, appeared for the prosecution.

In answer to the magistrate all the accused said that their reason for declining to go out with the steamer was that she had been overladen. They were in a position to say so from their own observation and also from the opinion given them by the Dock Master of the Prince's Dock. When the steamship left the dock, she was unseaworthy, as she was two inches over her summer mark. Their request was that the vessel should be taken back to the dock and a proper survey be made by the Government Surveyor. An accurate survey could not be taken when the vessel was out in the stream owing to too much swell.

The Captain stated that Mr. C. F. Laslett, Surveyor to the Government of Bombay and the Dockmaster examined the vessel on Sunday morning, and gave their opinion that the vessel was seaworthy.

Mr. Charles Fredrick Laslett, Government Surveyor and Engineer, in his evidence, said that as far as he was able to judge from his survey, the vessel was not overladen.

In cross-examination by the accused, the witness said that in smooth water a much more accurate opinion could be formed. The measurements on the steamer were quite useless owing to the swell.

Captain John James Efford, General Marine Surveyor, who examined the s. s. Vauxhall in the dock on Saturday morning, said that the summer line was a little immersed, about two inches, in the water. He boarded the s. s. Vauxhall on Sunday at noon, when the water in the stream was comparatively smooth.

At this stage the case was adjourned.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says: Mr. R. Harrison has been appointed Assistant Engineer in the Thana District. Mr. Narayan Govind Chapekar, B. A., L. L. B., Pleader of the District Courts of Thana, has been appointed Subordinate Judge at Alibag.

It is under consideration to remove the offices of the Engineering Department, Thana, to Murzbanabad near Andheri station.

An enjoyable entertainment was given by members of the Prabhoo Social Club, Thana, under the chairmanship of Mr. S. R. Tipnis on Sunday in honour of Mr. Ramchandra Ganesh Nagothnekar on the eve of his departure to Moorood, where he has been appointed Karbhari. Mr. D. M. Gupte, Vakil, spoke in praise of Mr. Nagonekar. The chairman congratulated Mr. Nagothnekar on his being appointed Karbhari in the Native State of Jantira and garlanded him. After the distribution of pansupari the members dispersed.

As an experiment the Thana Railway Station has been lighted with electricity since Monday last.

Two padows loaded with bags of salt sank at Channel Bunder in Thana during the stormy weather on Sunday last. No lives were lost. The damage done to property is estimated at about Rs. 9,000.

A Vorli of Welpada, who was charged with having murdered his wife and cousin in Ohanod last month was tried by the Sessions Judge of Thana and sentenced to death.

Rajoo Kumbhar of Coorla was tried by the first class Special Magistrate of Thana for assaulting a Koli a few days ago and fined Rs. 15.

Ten births and seven deaths were registered in the town of Thana during the past week.

Ten inches of rain fell here during the week

THE SULTAN OF THE MALDIVES.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT MALE.

H. H. the Sultan of the Maldives, who spent a few weeks in Colombo on his return from Mecca, left on Thursday week by the s.s. "Lady Havelock" with his family and suite. The voyage was not particularly rough, but the Sultan and his party felt the effects of the rough seas. The steamer reached Male, the capital of the Maldive Islands, on Sunday at noon, and, as soon as she anchored, the Prime Minister and several officers of State came on board to pay their respects to the Sultan. As the arrangements for the Sultan's reception on shore had not been completed, he consented to delay his landing till the next day. The landing accordingly took place at 11 o'clock on Monday morning amid great pomp and ceremony. The people of the different atolls gathered in their native vessels and the harbour presented a very animated appearance. The Sultan landed, amidst the firing of cannon from the native vessels and from the Sultan's yacht, at the jetty, which had been specially erected for the occasion and was gaily decorated. The enthusiasm of the people was unbounded, as this was the first occasion on which a reigning Sultan returned after a visit to Mecca. The inhabitants of the various atolls presented their tributes in the shape of cowries and small coins, and paid their respects to the Sultan. The festivities in connection with the Sultan's safe return continued for several days.—"Times of Ceylon" (June 11).

THE BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

WASTE AND THE QUESTION OF METERS.

THE Committee originally appointed by the Corporation on the 10th September 1900 and re-appointed on the 22nd April 1901, which are referred for consideration and report, the Commissioner's remarks on Mr. W. Santo Crimp's Report on the Water-supply of Bombay, and other connected papers, have submitted their report. After reviewing the remarks of Mr. Santo Crimp and Mr. Harvey in reference to distribution and waste of water the Committee observe that since Mr. Harvey thinks that the recommendation made by the Water Meters Committee for meeting the water supply of all premises with gardens, though in itself good, falls far short of the requirements of the situation, they are willing that more effective experiments should be tried for ascertaining whether the inordinate waste which is complained of is real, and if real, how best it is preventable. In concurrence with the Commissioner, the Committee have therefore resolved to recommend to the Corporation that a partial trial should be given to either of the two measures available for the prevention of waste, viz.:—(1) The supply of water by meter measurement. (2) The employment of a staff for detection and suppression of waste.

Mr. Crimp favours the latter measure although holding that the former is the more effective. The Municipal Executive on the other hand are strong supporters of the meter system and condemn the other measure as impracticable and liable to cause serious friction. The Committee are of opinion that the adoption of the recommendation made below will serve not only to ascertain to some extent whether there is such extensive waste of water by the people as is believed, but also to test the respective merits of the two preventive measures above stated. The Committee accordingly beg to submit for the consideration of the Corporation the recommendation that, as an experimental measure, the meter system should be introduced in some of the districts of largest consumption, and that in certain other districts a vigilant system of inspection should be introduced. The districts for the former purpose might the Committee think, be the whole of A Ward and the Walkeshwar, Mahaluxmee, Chowpattee; portions of D Ward, where the population, taken as a whole, will not be of the poorest. For inspection purposes the Mandvi Section of B Ward, and Bhuleshwar Section of C Ward, may be assigned, the Commissioner being asked to submit proposals for an adequate staff. Both experiments should be very carefully watched over by the Deputy Executive Engineer for Water Works, who should particularly see that the inspectorial staff works vigilantly but cautiously so as to cause the least possible annoyance to the public, doing more by persuasion than by rigour. It should be clearly understood that the object to be attained is not to make the people use less water than is required for all legitimate purposes, but simply to prevent the waste of water. After these two systems of waste prevention have been in force in the localities named for a period of two years, the Commissioner should make a report to the Corporation of the results attained by either.

The Committee do not yet find any explanation given by the Executive Officers of the results shewn by the table of consumption of water in different sections of the City. If waste is according to them due to open taps and defective fittings they do not even attempt to explain why sections thickly inhabited by the native population consume only 20 to 25 gallons per head. On the other hand they do not seem to have considered in all its gravity the consequences of introducing meters among a native population in a tropical climate, which would inevitably limit its consumption for the sake of economy to an extent which might seriously endanger the sanitary condition of the City. The Committee are therefore unable to recommend even as an experimental measure the introduction of meters in any Section thickly inhabited by the native population. But they think that an experiment may be hazarded in such a ward as Ward A and such Sections as Walkeshwar, Mahaluxmee and Chowpattee. In this view the Commissioner concurs.

Of the works recommended by the Water Mains Committee (which works the Corporation have already approved by Resolution No. 4385, dated the 14th August 1899), those which the Commissioner recommends to be taken in hand before the question of waste is dealt with are—

	Estimated cost.
(1) Replacing 29" Vehar Main for 1 1-2 miles by 15" steel and cast iron pipes	Rs. 3,25,400
(2) 9" main in DeLisle Road	,, 18,550
(3) 4" main in Khara Tank Road	,, 6,550

The first of the above mentioned works has already been sanctioned by the Corporation on the Ad-interim Report of this Committee, dated the 12th October 1900 (vide Corporation Resolution No. 8548, dated the 18th October 1900.) The remaining two works are required for the supply of water for trade purposes and these may also now be sanctioned, the cost being met as proposed by the Standing Committee in their Resolution No 6311, dated the 4th October 1899.

There is only one other matter remaining to be noticed in Mr. Santo Crimp's Report. It is the question of steel mains vs. cast iron mains. As Mr. Crimp has not given a very positive opinion the Commissioner suggests reference to another expert. The Committee therefore approve of the Commissioner's suggestion. The report is signed by five members of the Committee and several other members have made separate minutes.

THE LATE SIR DINSHAW PETIT.

A PRELIMINARY meeting was held yesterday evening in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, to consider what steps should be taken to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.

On the motion of Dr. J. Pollen, Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy was voted to the chair. Khan Bahadur Darashaw Ruttonji then read the notice convening the meeting.

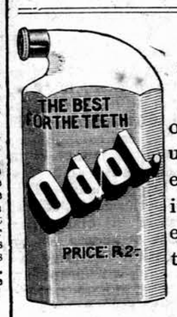
The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said he did not think any remarks were necessary to commend to them that certain steps should be taken to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Dinshaw. Whether in Bombay or outside the City they would find some monument standing to the name of the deceased gentleman. He had given away in charity about more than thirty four lacs of rupees. He had not given it to any one single community, but had distributed it amongst all sects and creeds, such as the Parsis, Hindus, Mahomedans and Europeans. Apart from his benefaction he had done a lot of good to the community as pioneer of the mill industry in Bombay, in which thousands of people were at present employed. He had shown them the way of earning a decent living. The City was grateful to him for all this, and they ought to do something to perpetuate his memory.

The Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses moved that a requisition be sent to the Sheriff, asking him to call a public meeting of the inhabitants of the City for the purpose of deciding upon the steps to be taken to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, (first) Baronet, at some early date and that the following committee be appointed to arrange the preliminaries for the meeting:—Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy, Sir Jehangir C. Jehangir, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs J. R. Greaves, E. Fulton, S. M. Moses, R. M. Sayani, Sassoon J. David, His Highness the Agakhan, Mr. P. M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandawarkar, Mr. J. N. Tata, Dr. J. Pollen, Messrs. Tribhovandas Varjivandas, J. Sassoon, Adamji Peerbhoy; Honorary Secretaries, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Vishram, Hurkisandas Narotamdas, C. H. B. Forbes and Khan Bahadur Darashaw B. Chichgar.

Mr. Kurimbhoy Ibrahim seconded the proposition, and it was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersy, a vote of thanks was passed to the committee of the Chamber of Commerce for having lent the Chambers rooms.

Mr. James Macdonald proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and the proceedings terminated.



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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

Monday.—The barometer has fallen briskly in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and the depression in Bengal shows tendency to move in a westerly direction. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma. The rain has increased in Assam and East Bengal. Dhubri has received five inches, Silchar two, Mymensing, Falsepoint, Sibsagar one. Moderate to very heavy falls of rain are reported from the West Peninsula and light showers in the Central provinces and the Deccan. Karwar has received fourteen inches, Goa nine, Mormugao seven, Mangalore and Sholapur five, Calicut four, Bijapur and Mercara three. The temperature has risen rapidly in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, and fallen in South India. The emprature is in general excess in Northern India and northern half of the Peninsula except along the Western Himalayas, where it is in slight to moderate defect. It is below the normal also in the southern half of the Peninsula. Pressure conditions are practically unchanged in the Peninsula. Strong monsoon continues on the West Coast but rain is still confined chiefly to the coast districts where it is very heavy. The depression in Bengal will probably give rain in Assam East and North Bengal and, if it advances westwards, rain will probably extend westwards.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	23 51	12 33	13 85	11 12
Monday, 17th June	00 25	00 02	00 03	00 00
Total	23 76	12 35	13 88	11 12
Total fall to June 17, 1900	00 07	00 60	00 59	00 91
Total fall to June 17, 1899	12 48	13 30	19 51	17 07

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., CUMBALLA HILL.

(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In. Cts.
Monday, June 17th	0 00

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 17TH OF JUNE.

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 0° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·393	Calm	2	108·1	79·4	47	...	0·50	+0·99
Sirsa	29·373	SE	5	109·3	85·6	34	...	0·02	−0·67
Delhi	29·394	WSW	3	99·2	84·5	50	...	1·53	+0·30
Agra	29·418	SW	4	103·0	81·9	56	...	0·77	+0·10
Cawnpore	29·418	W	2	101·9	83·0	32	...	0·02	−0·74
Allahabad	29·383	WNW	4	105·6	85·2	44	...	0·01	−1·39
Jhansi	29·458	W	4	108·8	80·7	51	...	0·17	−1·35
Nagpur	29·381	SSE	2	102·0	82·0	71	...	0·93	0·00
Karachi	29·593	WSW	17	95·4	85·3	76	...	0·00	0·00
Jeypore	29·467	WSW	5	101·7	83·1	54	...	0·05	−0·77
Ajmere	29·512	W	13	104·4	84·5	68	...	0·77	+0·77
Deesa	29·571	SW	19	101·6	81·1	63	...	0·00	−0·32
Ahmedabad	29·534	SW	7	104·8	84·1	62	...	0·00	−0·53
Bhuj	29·560	W	25	97·3	80·9	72	...	0·00	−0·02
Jamnagar	29·555	WSW	21	95·1	82·3	84	...	0·00	−0·45
Dwarka	29·518	WSW	23	99·8	82·8	79	...	0·01	...
Rajkot	29·567	W	13	99·9	79·5	61	...	0·08	−1·05
Bhownagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Para	29·596	W	19	10·1	82·7	59	...	0·00	−2·69
Veraval	29·659	WSW	18	10·0	83·1	83	...	0·29	−2·72
Navsari	29·581	WSW	17	10·0	85·0	67	...	0·01	−1·09
Indore	29·567	W	11	98·0	80·1	73	...	0·21	−1·09
Saugor	29·499	WSW	9	90·4	78·1	65	0·03	0·28	−1·42
Jubulpore	29·483	WSW	5	96·3	78·6	69	0·02	1·43	−

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Bombay, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 11th April, 1901.

I have carefully tested a sample of GREEK BRANDY submitted for analysis, and find it to be of GOOD QUALITY and to contain an average percentage of alcohol. The sample CONTAINS NOTHING OF AN INJURIOUS NATURE, on the contrary the taste indicates that the BRANDY IS DERIVED FROM THE CORRECT SOURCE VIZ. THE JUICE OF THE GRAPE. The flavour and aroma are fine and the spirit would in my opinion be a good one for general use.

T. DEGRUCHY DERRY, ANALYST.

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Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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NOTES.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 15.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. H. E. L. P. Dupernex of the Indian Civil Service are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Dept of Revenue and agriculture.

The services of Capt W D Hayward MB IMS Bengal are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Capt H deV Harvest Cant Magte of Cawnpore is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for one year.

The services of Capt G T Robinson 33rd Punjab Infy Dept Inspr Genl of Police for Supply and Clothing Burma are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief in India.

The services of Lieut W H Pennington 22th Bengal Cavy an Asst Comdt in the Burma Military Police are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief in India

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Vety-Lieut F S H Baldrey MRCVS Asst to the Inspr Genl Civil Vety Dept is appointed to the charge of the current duties of the Supt Civil Vetry Dept N W Provinces and Oudh in addition to his own during the absence on leave of Vety-Major Ringe vice Vety-Major W R Haegerr transferred.

The Hon Mr E A Nicholson CIE ICS 2nd Member of the Board of Revenue Madras and an additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General is placed on special duty with the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur J C Pilinski as acting Consul Genl for France at Calcutta.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Louis Pierce Vossion, as acting Consul for France at Bombay.

Capt H F Jacob I S C offg First Asst to the Resident at Baroda is granted furlough for one year on medical certificate

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A Elliot offg Commissioner Hyderabad Assigned Dists, to be the officer, who shall dispose appeals against decrees or orders passed by Mr J K Batten as Civil and Sessions Judge Hyderabad Assigned Dists.

Capt A H Montague I S C Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry Imperial Service Troops, sub pro tempore is confirmed in that appointment.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Mr U L Majumdar is posted as Asst Comptroller General in charge of the Paper Currency Office Calcutta.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bgdr-Genl A B Stopford R A Colonel on the Staff, R A Madras Command to officiate as Inspr-Genl of Artillery in India during the absence of Major-Genl T B Tyler R A on special duty at the War Office.

Major G R C Westropp, I S C Asst Comsy-Genl 2nd class Bombay List to be Asst Comsy Genl 1st class; Capt G W Palin I S C Asst Comsy-Genl 3rd class Bombay List to be Asst Comsy Genl 2nd class; Capt C F T Murray, I S C Asst Comsy-Genl 4th class to be Asst Comsy-Genl 3rd class—with effect from 2nd June 1901 vice Brevet-Colonel B L P Reilly Indian Staff Corps vacated on attaining the age of 52 years.

Mr J Gainsford Depy Examiner 2nd grade is promoted to Depy Examiner 1st grade.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the date specified subject to confirmation by Secry of State for India: Lieut F R Teesdale 1st Battn Cheshire Regt squardon officer 5th Punjab Cavy.

COMMANDS—DISTRICT.

Col J W Murray K C B British Service Asst Qrmr-Genl Intelligence Branch Army Head Quarters, to command a district of the second class in the Madras Command with the temporary rank of Bgdr-Genl vice Major Genl J H Wodehouse C B C.M G appointed to command a district of the first class.

FIELD OPERATIONS—CHINA.

Major C A R Browne R E Special Service Officer China Field Force, is graded as a Depy Asst Adjt Genl.

PROMOTIONS.

Colonel's allowance—Col J Davidson, I S C, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval; Second-Lieuts to be Lieuts—E M Nixon G G J Sankey, P S Stoney, H R A Hunt, J Y Tanored, B C Penton, E F Wakefield, and M Eliot.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

Northern Circle.

Asst Comsy, with the honorary rank of Lieut, J P Bennie to be Deputy Comsy and to have the honorary rank of Capt, subject to H M's approval; Depy Asst Comsy, with the honorary rank of Lieut S Durrell to be Asst Comsy; Condr W R Smith (Overseer) to be Depy Asst Comsy and to have the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval; Sub-Condr R Jessiman to be Condr; and Store-Sergt J Fisher to be Sub-Condr vice Hon Capt and Depy Comsy Samuel Smith, retired.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

BENGAL.

Senior Asst Surg and Hon Lieut J Mackey to be Senior Asst Surg with the honorary rank of Capt subject to H M's approval; Supernumerary Senior Asst Surg and Hon Capt W K Mc Ardle is absorbed in the rank of Lieut—consequent on the retirement of Senior Asst Surg and Hon Major C. Pierce.

Supernumerary Senior Asst Surg and honorary Lieuts J Prentie and G Murphy to be Senior Asst Surg with the honorary rank of Capt subject to H M's approval; Supernumerary Senior Asst Surgn and honorary Capt T Baptist is absorbed in the rank of Captain; First Class Asst Surg D A Elkins to be Senior Asst Surgn with the honorary rank of Lieut consequent on the retirement of Senior Asst Surg and honorary Capt J. Reid.

Senior Asst Surg and honorary Lieut J Hickie to be Senior Asst Surgn with the honorary rank of Capt subject to H M's approval; First class Asst Surg P McKey to be Senior Asst Surg with the honorary rank of Lieut vice Senior Asst Surgn and honorary Capt T. Baptist, deceased,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W J Weightman, Ex Eng, 1st grade, State Railways is appointed Depy Consulting Eng to the Govt of India for Railways, Calcutta, until further orders.

Mr G A Campbell, Supdg Eng, 1st Class, sub protem, State Railways, and Eng-in-Chief, Fatehpur Markundi Chord Railway Survey, is granted privilege leave for twenty six days, combined with furlough on medical certificate for an aggregate period of six months.

Mr M P W Schembry Asst Traffic Supt in Class III grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways whose services were lent to the Bengal Nagpur Railway Co on the transfer of a portion of the East Coast Railway to that Company is on relief of his duties under the Company posted to the establishment under the Director of Rail-way Traffic for employment on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Rt Hon'ble the Secy of State for India in Council has sanctioned a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 44,15338 of the cost of doubling the section of the main line of the B B and C I R between Dahanu and Sachin a distance of 8) miles.

Capt W. J. Mollbimny, R.E., officiating Deputy Traffic Supt Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in class I, grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Depy Manager of that Railway, until further orders.

Mr. T. G. Acres. Dist Traffic Supt in Class II Grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railway is appointed to officiate as Depy Traffic Supt of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in class I grade 3 of that establishment until further orders.

Mr F G Heaven Govt Examiner of Railway Accounts Bombay is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for thirteen months and fifteen days.

Mr C Muirhead Examiner of Accounts is appointed to officiate as Govt Examiner of Railway Accounts Bombay in class III of Examiners during the absence of Mr Heaven or until further orders.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 8th June, 1901:—

	£
1. Amount to be remitted during 1901-02	16,500,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1901 to 8th June 1901	3,830,311
3. Balance to be remitted from 9th June 1901 to 31st March 1902	12,669,689

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NOTICE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DURNFORD—June 9, at No. 3, Auckland Villas, Darjeeling, the wife of Edmund Robert Durnford, of a daughter.

STRATTON—June 7, at Aberfoyle, Simla, the wife of Captain W Stratton, I S C, of a daughter.

SIEWELL—June 14, at the Bank of Bengal, Allahabad, the wife of S A H Siewell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HOOLEY—MARTIN—June 10, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev T E F Cole, Senior Chaplain, Samuel Prosper, son of the late John Cutler Hooley, and grandson of the Rev Samuel Cutler Hooley, Vicar of Tharston, Norfolk, to Mildred Boddington, only daughter of the late Oscar Charles Martin, and grand-daughter of the late George Boddington Smart, Senior Branch Pilot, Bengal Pilot Service.

DEATHS.

GRAY—June 14, at No. 18, Lindsay Street, Calcutta, Elizabeth, widow of Charles James Gray, late Secretary, Military Orphan Society, and Examiner of Fund Accounts, Bengal, aged 84 years, 1 month and 10 days.

SHARPE—June 6, at the Vicarage, Massoorie, after a brief illness, Major J H Sharpe, late Bengal Commissariat Dept, aged 72 years.

SMITH—May 24, at Bimlipatam, the residence of his son, Joseph Smith, Retired District Munsiff of Nellore, aged 80 years.

TAYLOR—June 11, at Basdeopur Park, Monghyr, Elizabeth, widow of the late Walter Morton Taylor, aged 72.

KEMP'S LIST.

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1901.

SLAVERY IN ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.

The effects of the abolition of slavery in Zanzibar and Pemba, as set forth in a Parliamentary Paper by Sir Arthur Hardinge are not at all satisfactory. In 1897, there were a hundred thousand slaves in the two islands and the number now on the registers is fifty-three thousand. Forty-seven thousand have disappeared and it is not merely interesting, but astounding, to trace what has become of them. It appears that the small-pox epidemic of 1899 carried off no less than twenty thousand of them, fifteen thousand died from ordinary causes or otherwise disappeared, while twelve thousand have been freed. And what about them? Lord Lansdowne some time ago, caused inquiry to be made and elicited the lamentable fact that crime had increased among the men, while "nearly every unmarried woman" who had been freed was openly leading a life of immorality. It was shown that in the past few years, the number of convictions for petty offences, such as assault, drunkenness, theft, and vagrancy, during the year which succeeded the issue of the Decree was 1536; in 1898 these figures approximate to 2552, and Article 4 of the Decree was, towards the end of that year, put into force in consequence of this increase; the number of convictions in the following year dropped to 1496; but after the instructions contained in Lord Salisbury's telegram of 10th November had taken effect figures approximate again in 1900 to 2057. To a certain extent, owing to removal of the restraint which was formerly exercised by Arabs on their female slaves, and owing to the inability of the Courts to postpone emancipation until the applicant can produce evidence that he has adequate means of subsistence and possesses a domicile, the evil has been undoubtedly increased. It will be remembered that Lord Salisbury let the missionaries lead him away, on the occasion referred to, in 1899, with disastrous consequences. The officials claimed the right to prevent any slave obtaining liberty, unless he or she could give satisfactory evidence of ability to gain a livelihood out in the world. The missionaries denied this right, maintaining that every slave desirous of being free should be freed unconditionally and Lord Salisbury upheld the contention of the missionaries. Better for both missionaries and ex-slaves if he had not. The result was an immediate and serious increase of both crime and immorality. During the past year very few slaves applied for their freedom, and where we find that the bulk of the ex-slaves have sunk to depravity, it is not surprising that men and women with a sense of decency and honesty have preferred to remain bond.

Mr. Commisioner Last gives us the slave's point of view on the subject. He asks: What does a slave gain by becoming a free man? And he gives us the slave's answer when he says that he gains nothing and loses considerably by the change. He gains a name which does not profit him anything—at least, at present—and for this empty name he loses everything he had before. Naturally, he loses the use of the land he had been occupying, and also the house. He loses the regard of a man of position to whom he could turn at all times of want, sickness, or difficulty. He loses the companionship of his fellow-slaves, for they will consider that he has disgraced himself by leaving his master, and they will not recognise him again. The freed slave, in fact, becomes an outcast as far as all his past associations and companions are concerned. He has no home, no friends, or companions, no one to go to in time of trouble; he may die of sickness and want, and few there will be to lend a helping hand. This is not the opinion of a thwarted official anxious to make the most of his case. The views set forth by Mr. Last are confirmed by Archdeacon Farler. Sir Arthur Hardinge expresses a hope that this feeling will disappear, but he points out that another almost certain effect of the Decree will be the impoverishment of the Arab rural aristocracy as the rising generation leaves the land for the towns. Nevertheless the Arabs are very loyal in their observance of the law and a story is told of the Sultan, whose cousin during the past year was found to have been concerned in a slave-dealing transaction. Says Sir Arthur, Seyzid Kindabin-Hamed spontaneously, and without the least suggestion from any European source, sent police to arrest his offending cousin, tried the case himself under Article 11 of his recent Decree reforming the Native Courts (the Article which deals with offences committed by members of the Royal House), and sentenced Seyyid Kinda, in accordance with the provisions of Seyyid Ali's Decree, to six months' imprisonment and to the forfeiture of all his slaves.

Another evil effect of the anti-slavery Decree is to be found in the finances of the islands. A memorandum by Sir Lloyd Mathews, included in the Parliamentary paper says:—"Before the Decree abolishing the legal status of slavery was promulgated we were in debt to the extent of £35,000 (the Greffulhe award against the late Sultan Seyyid Burgash, in the currency question), with a reasonable hope of paying off that debt when it fell due. We are now in debt (owing to £200,000 belonging to us being retained by her Majesty's Government at 3 per cent.) to the extent of £83,000, with the prospect of being £100,000 in debt at the end of the year. With reference to the second point—labour—the plantations of these islands were fully cultivated and profitable prior to the Decree. Now, many of them are out of cultivation for want of labour, others are worked at a loss, and labour is getting scarcer every day." In order to rectify matters Sir Lloyd proposes the reduction of the amount of compensation to owners, the organisation of labour by making and registering contracts between plantation-owners and that His Majesty's Government be asked to allow the mainland to be drawn upon and arrangements made with the Uganda protectorate for a supply of labour. The Zanzibar and Pemba Decree, as we urged on its promulgation, was both ill-considered and untimely and the experiences of the past four years have justified the position we took up. The only satisfactory feature in connection with the Decree is made much of by Dr. O'Sullivan-Beare. He declares that "the abolition of the legal status of slavery in Pemba has proved beneficial from all points of view. It has been an inestimable boon to the slaves." Again we find him declaring that it has caused the development amongst the Arabs of energy and selp-help, in which they had formerly been so sadly lacking. And as to the slaves says Dr. O'Sullivan-Beare: They have lost that cowed aspect which used to characterise them, and which always reminded me of the look of a dog which is habitually beaten and chivied. In the rare instances when a slave, ventured upon a salutation, it was always 'Shikamoo,' meaning, 'I embrace your feet,' by the utterance of which he proclaimed his servile state, since that form of salutation is confined exclusively to slaves. Nowadays, when one encounters a slave, he still makes way in the path, but he greets one with a cheery 'Saltheri,' which is the ki-Swahili variant of the Arabic 'Sabalkheir' meaning good day. The substitution of "Sabalkheir" for "Shikamos" is all the evidence we find adduced by Mr. O'Sullivan-Beare in support of his alleged great progress, and that we fear, remembering the degraded moral character of the ex-slaves, as described by other writers in the correspondence before Parliament, is perhaps due rather to increased insolence than to any development of good manners. Sir Arthur Hardinge as Consul General reviewing the report, before his transfer to Teheran, gave it as his opinion that the results so far being such, there was not likely to be a rapid or startling increase in the number of persons who prefer the status of freedom, with all its risks and disadvantages, to the ignoble security of servitude, but that "a very long period will elapse before it will be possible to say that a class of persons calling themselves by choice, rather than compulsion, slaves, and labouring, in virtue of tenure as opposed to contract, has entirely ceased to exist."

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The directors of the Suez Canal Company in the report submitted to the general meeting of the Company on June 4th insist upon the necessity for maintaining the improvement of the Canal in view of the increasing size of the vessels which make use of that waterway. Ten years ago the Canal was used by only thirteen vessels with a breadth of beam exceeding fifteen metres, but since 1895 the number of such vessels has increased from 42 in that year to 212 in 1900. In 1885 a loan of a hundred million francs was raised towards carrying out a scheme of improvement which was estimated by the International Commission to cost two hundred million francs. That scheme was to be carried out in three parts and the first loan was intended to supply the means for the execution of the first phase of the programme. The hundred million francs were to be spread over works which were expected to occupy seven years, but the Company has been able to do very much more with that loan than was anticipated. The original programme was considerably modified by the provision of increased and improved plant, and the adoption of night navigation by means of the electric light. This latter departure has greatly extended the carrying capacity of the Canal. The first loan has sufficed for works carried over a period of sixteen years and by economies in the purchase of material, improvements originally intended to be taken up in the second and third phases of the programme have been effected. The steam tramway which runs from Port Said to Ismaila is an additional enterprise that has been carried out. Progress has been made with the widening of the Canal at certain points for the creation of sidings and the rectification of curves, a work that belonged to the second part of the scheme and in places the deepening of the Canal, originally planned as the third part of the programme, has been proceeded with. The directors are therefore justified in stating that the condition of the Canal is to-day much more satisfactory than it would have been if only the works originally included in the first phase of the scheme had been executed. The progress that has been made enables the Company to forsee the possibility of raising the maximum draught of vessels using the Canal from 7 metres 80 centimetres to eight metres. They do not intend to stop the work of improvement, but to complete the deepening of the Canal to nine metres 50 centimetres from one end to the other and to continue the widening at certain points. For these works a new loan will be necessary and the Directors propose to raise 25,000,000 francs. They state they have all the less hesitation in proposing the issue of this loan because the two million francs of bonds issued in 1871 will have all been redeemed by the first August next and because the annual sums which were required for the service of those bonds will suffice for the service of the proposed new loan. This will be issued in portions as required and the shareholders will thus profit during the first year by the balance of the money freed by the extinction of the bonds of 1871. The revenue of the company last year amounted to 93, 451, 403 francs and the working expenses to 29, 148, 264 francs. Payment of interest and the redemption of bonds and capital brought the total expenditure to 40,958,988 francs. The receipts therefore exceeded the expenditure by 52,502,445 francs, of which a sum of 51,568,450 francs is available for dividends. Portion of that amount was distributed as an interim dividend on the 1st January last.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The liberty enjoyed by the Press to-day was hardly imagined in the early days of the century, and a book containing an interesting account of the difficulties under which journalistic work was then carried on has just been published in London. In these days newspapers take every advantage of scientific discoveries, and the public have been educated up to a high degree of expectation in regard to rapid publication of news. The greatest contrast between the methods in vogue seventy years back and the organisation of to-day is seen on comparing the means of conveying the result of the Derby to London. This year it was known in every English city that Volodyvski had won a few minutes after the event, and visitors to the London Music Halls that evening would see every incident from of the race flag-fall to the winning post. According to the book published by the Swan Electric Engraving Company, it was quite a different matter in the early days of the late reign. Derby Day was one of the sights of London, and thousands of people thronged the vicinity of Waterloo Bridge to see the couriers of the "Globe," the "Sun," or "Bell's Life" ride into the Strand with the news. If the chronicler is to be believed these old—time journalists knew what competition was. He says: "Loud were the cries of the throng as the gates were thrown wide open, and the man were seen riding furiously up the Waterloo-road. Now the "Sun" would be ahead, then the "Globe" pressed him hard, while perchance the "Life" or haply the "Sunday Times," would make a last effort and jockey their horses to the front, and be the first to dash into the crowded Strand. It was not an uncommon thing for the couriers to leave the roadway for the pavement, to the surprise of scared pedestrians, when vehicular traffic blocked the approach to their respective offices; nor, on some occasions, were grounds wanting to justify suspicion that one journal had taken measures to delay the arrival of the couriers of another." There is about the journalism of those days one feature which still prevails to-day. When the papers came out each claimed to be the first to obtain news, just as, in this age of grace and truth. It is interesting in these days of cheap newspapers to learn that in the year 1828, before the repeal of the stamp duty, "The Times" had to spend about £1,300 a week on newspaper stamps, advertisement tax, and paper duty, and "The Morning Chronicle" not much less.

THE REVERSE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The surprise of the Camp of Victorians south of Middleburg will serve to prove to our troops the impossibility of relaxing watchfulness even when apparently in a secure position. We have had the game in our own hands for so long and enjoyed such a long succession of victories, that an attack of the description reported in Lord Kitchener's telegram was, doubtless, never anticipated. Its success was greater than they dared have hoped for. On various occasions similar tactics, though on a smaller scale, have been resorted to, but without the desired result. Near Warrenton at Easter, an overwhelming force, under cover of night, crept up to the camp of a small detachment of Imperial Yeomanry. Fortunately they were detected in time and a couple of 15 pounders promptly brought into action dispersed them. Hans Botha directs the commandoes in the Middleburg district and the fact of his out-numbering a body of 250 Victorians may be taken to indicate that he is reducing the number of commandoes and increasing their strength. If this be so we may expect more fighting and less paper-chasing than has been the case in the past few months. It was reported a month ago that we had captured their last pom-pom. Hans Botha's contingent has two of ours now, two hundred and fifty Lee-Metford rifles and bayonets and a considerable supply of ammunition, for when they liberated the men they had captured they would leave them as helpless as a gang of dock-labourers until Pretoria could send supplies.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Persia," with the outward Mails of the 7th instant left Aden at 9 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Friday next.

THE Corporation at their meeting yesterday considered among other matters, reports from the Drainage Engineer and the Health Officer on the subject of flushing house-gullies and sewers. The reports stated that the flushing engines and staff were insufficient and that the flushing of gullies and sewers was only partial and intermittent. Mr. Mehta drew attention to previous resolutions of the Corporation on this subject and declared that the Executive would not carry out the instructions of the Corporation though they had intimated that they were willing to incur any expense to have the flushing of the sewers efficiently performed. A resolution requesting the Commissioner to state how many additional engines and what increased staff were necessary was passed and at the same time the Commissioner was referred to the previous resolutions on the subject. The Corporation also considered a report from the Commissioner, arising out of complaints regarding contracts, stating the procedure in reference to the receipt and acceptance of tenders. Several members spoke on the subject, but the matter was left in the hands of the Commissioner.

THE annual history of railway projects is now being prepared in the Public Works Department, Simla, and will be issued shortly.

IT has, we believe, been decided that the officer in charge of the Phulkian States shall remain for the present under the Punjab Government.

THE Barque Friyd, Captain J. Lawson, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mauritius experienced strong monsoon weather with a heavy sea.

THE Rev. Hugh Mitchell Lewis, Head Master of Bishop Cottons School, is appointed Chaplain of the Simla Volunteers, vice the Rev. E. A. Irons, resigned.

A NOTIFICATION is published altering the age periods of the Imperial Census tables with a view to illustrating more accurately the extent to which infant marriage is prevalent.

A SUSPENSION bridge is about to be erected over the Sutlej at Rampur beyond Simla at the joint expense of the Punjab Government and the Raja of Bushahr. The cost is estimated at about Rs. 13,000.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 25th May 1901, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1900 of 130,132 maunds and Rs. 17,514 in the earnings.

WE understand that Mr. Kisch, now acting for Mr. Fanshawe as Director-General of the Post Office, has been selected to act for Mr. Baker as Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

BEHEADING THE BOXERS.

HOW THE EIGHT GREAT POWERS "SAVED FACE."

Mr. Stafford Ransome, who was in Bombay last week, wrote from Peking:—

Just before Yuen Chang, a member of the Tsungli Yamen, was beheaded here in July last on account of his alleged pro-foreign leanings, he solemnly warned Shiu Cheng Yi, the vice-president of the Board of Punishments, in the following language: "To-day I shall suffer an ignominious death because I have striven to avert calamity from China. In a few months the foreigners will occupy Peking, and then you will undergo a similar penalty on the self same spot."

This forecast was realised to-day, and as the Chinaman is superstitious and a fatalist, perhaps the feeling that it was his destiny may have afforded some sort of consolation to the wretched Shiu Cheng Yi when he and his colleague, Chi Shiu, were being jolted in Peking carts through this dusty city to their death.

How is it that at times which do not lend themselves to hilarity doggrel rhymes will sometimes persist in jingling through one's brain? Anyhow, as I rode along to witness this historical execution I found myself repeating over and over again those once popular lines from the "Mikado":—

"We've got 'em on the list,
They never will be missed."

And this couplet was after all appropriate to this incongruous occasion. For here were we the eight most powerful nations in the world, after making out a list of thirteen officials and demanding their heads of the Chinese Government, obliged to eat our own words and accept two of the least important of these men for execution.

"BLUFF AND CAVE IN."

Save for the skill of the Japanese we should not even have secured anyone for beheadal. The sad part of it is that the Allied forces have made it clear to the Chinese that the Governments of the "foreign devil" collectively are prone to adopt the same pitiful diplomacy of "bluff and cave in" which over and over again has characterised their individual policy in treating with China. Yes, these two comparatively unimportant men who "never will be missed" by the Chinese, have been considered by the Allied Powers as sufficing to save our face while their eleven superiors in crime and position are allowed some of them to submit to a nominal banishment and the rest to commit a hypothetical suicide.

The worst that can happen to those men is that they should really kill themselves, in which doubtful case, in the eyes of the Chinese, they will be martyrs and not degraded criminals. Truly a pitiful business! So I went to see how England, France, Germany, America, Austria, Italy, Japan, and Russia were to "save their face" by executing the only two men they could lay hands on out of the thirteen on the famous list.

FEARLESS OF DEATH.

In taking leave of their kindly custodian, Colonel Shiba, of Legation siege fame, the doomed men had said, "We cannot understand the Emperor's edict; but if our beheadal will tend towards the restoration of an honourable peace to China, we are happy to die, even in this degrading manner."

Then they were handed over to the Chinese authorities, and after saying "good-bye" to their immediate relations, took their places in the centre of the quiet procession that passed at a walking pace through the thickly populated streets of Peking to the place of execution. The Chinese soldiers were afraid to assume the responsibility of the prisoners while passing through the streets, and so the Japanese were told off to escort them to the vegetable market, a narrow and dingy street in the Chinese city, where executions habitually take place. Arrived at their destination, the carts halted in front of a roughly constructed tent of sacking stretched across bamboo poles, where sat the magistrate, who was to read over to them the history of their misdeeds and formally confirm the death sentence.

Hard-by were a couple of mats on the ground, and by them sat the executioner's assistants—villainous and dirty-looking men with unwashed clothes that were impregnated with the dried blood of previous victims. One of them stood up, shouldering the heavy sheathed knife that was to do the deed, in an attitude resembling a slip-shod "Attention!" and another held under his arm the metal bowl that was to receive the heads. They chatted with each other and with the crowd, and the knife-bearer would unsheath his weapon for the benefit of the Kodak fiend, who was present in a great variety. The narrow street and the roofs of the adjoining buildings were thronged with men, mostly foreigners. Farther off, held at bay, by the foreign guards, was an immense crowd of Chinese.

THE UBIQUITOUS PRESS.

Every variety of uniform was noticeable, and the few civilians present were nearly all Press men. The executioner-in-chief, who stood aloof from his companions, was by no means so repulsive looking a man as one might expect; he seemed alert and intelligent, and was neatly dressed in crimson trousers. American and French soldiers acted as police.

Chi Shiu, an elderly man of full body, and a member of the Tsungli Yamen, was in the first cart. After the legal formalities had been gone through with incredible rapidity, he walked firmly and with dignity to the further mat and knelt down. Instantly he was seized, a piece of string was tied tightly round the head, his pigtail pulled aside, his clothes torn away to bare the neck, and his arms seized. Four men held him while the executioner raised the heavy knife and, with one swift drawing out, decapitated his victim.

The head was held aloft for all the world to see, and simultaneously the inert trunk fell forward to the ground. There it lay while the executioners, with hands and clothes saturated with blood, went in search of the second prisoner.

A GHASTLY EXHIBITION.

Shiu Cheng Yi, whose chief offance seems to have been that his father, now dead, declared that he would never be happy until he had the skin of a foreigner as a rug for his cart, was also an edderly man, and was taller and not so stout as his predecessor. It was obvious that he had been robbed of all feeling by drugs. There was no emotion in his face as he was dragged along, and placed in position on his mat. It was all over in a few seconds, and I do not think that three minutes elapsed between the securing of the first prisoner and the fall of the second head. Though rapidly carried out, and possibly an almost painless death, a Chinese execution is a ghastly and uncleanly exhibition.

Soon, however, the orderly crowd melted away, save for those who had curiosity enough to wait and witness the gruesome operation of sewing the heads on to the trunks, and the disposal of the bodies in the elaborate coffins. The shops soon opened, and the normal business of the street was quickly resumed; nor was there anything to indicate that what must eventually become a historial, and is certainly the most inter-nationally attended, legal tragedy of modern times had just been enacted here, except that at two spots on the street, facing a very ordinary grocery shop, the thickly lying dust had been converted into dark coloured patches of sticky mud.

Altogether I counted the people of thirteen different nationalities in the crowd which witnessed the execution, and the only pleasing feature throughout the ghastly business was that, though a public ceremony, there was no sign of rowdyism. The ribald song, the laughter, the oaths, and the hysterical shrieking which characterise a French execution were not there, nor was there any suggestion of prayers for the dead.

Let us hope, with these unhappy men, that their death may tend towards the restoration of an honourable peace to China.

GENERAL TOMKINS, Colonel Commandant, R. E., and late Director-General of Military Works, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List from the 12th June on completing five years from date of last employment.

SLIGHT rain has fallen in various districts of the Punjab during the past week, and the harvesting of spring crops and sowing of autumn crops continues. The sugarcane has been damaged by insects in Jullundur and locusts have attacked the autumn crops in Mooltan and Shahpur. Food prices are generally showing a downward tendency.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SUCCESSFUL SURPRISE BY THE BOERS.

CAPTURE OF TWO POMPOMS.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener, dated from Pretoria, says that a superior Boer force surprised the camp of 250 Victorians twenty miles to the South of Middleburg in the Transvaal on the 12th instant. They crept up to within a short range and then poured in a deadly fire, killing two officers and sixteen men and wounding four officers and 38 men, besides capturing two pompoms.

Only two officers and fifty men escaped, the remainder were captured though they were afterwards released.

LATER.

The Victorians, who were surprised near Middleburg, were a detached force belonging to General Beatson's column.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

7th May—Killed: Lieutenant A. Murphy, 5th Victorian Contingent.

23rd May—Dangerously injured:—Lieutenant J. Mathews, 5th Victorians.

3rd June—Killed:—Lieutenant W. J. Augus, Paget's Horse.

4th June—Wounded dangerously:—Lieutenant A. G. King, N. S. Wales Bushmen; slightly, Lieutenant E. N. Jackson, 5th Yeomanry, and Captain Terry, 2nd Manchesters.

8th June—Died of wounds—Lieut. C. H. Dillon, Rifle Brigade; wounded severely, Captain A. Battes, Warren's Mount Infantry.

9th June—Killed:—Lieut. Sir R. Price, 3rd King's Royal Rifles.

11th June—Died of pneumonia:—Lieut. Constable, British S. African Police.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRESH DISTURBANCES AT ST. PETERSBURG.

DOCKYARD CLOSED.

Fresh disturbances took place at St. Petersburg on Saturday. The authorities have now decided to close the Dockyard for the present.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY QUESTION.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The "New York Herald" publishes a despatch from Washington which states that Great Britain has notified to the Powers that she will not consent to China increasing the duty on the imports of Opium and Rice

It is thus evident that the attempt of certain Powers to provide China with the means of raising the indemnity will fail.

The State Department has instructed Mr. Rockhill, the acting American Minister at Peking, to oppose the attempt on the part of any nation to have any particular imports exempted from increased duty.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 17.

The P. and O. Company's Steamer Persia, with the English Mails of 7th instant, left here for Bombay at 9 p. m. yesterday, and the Steamer Britannia for Colombo and Australia at the same time and date.

MARSEILLES, JUNE 15.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, which left Bombay on the 1st June arrived here to-day.

COMMISSARIAT CONTRACTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

The main recommendations of Colonel Wingate's Committee for improving the system of Commissariat contracts has been accepted by the Government of India, and orders will be issued shortly bringing them into force. Under the new system lists of approved contractors will be maintained in command and district offices in order that reliable contractors who are also men of substance, may be employed. Arrangements also are to be tried experimentally of obtaining stores in such places as Calcutta by direct purchase through commission agents.

A SIKH NAIK RUNS AMUCK.

On the afternoon of the 5th June a Sikh Naik of the 5th Punjab Infantry, named Miran Shah of Tochi, went to the village of Arghund, six miles down the river and killed two men, a boy and a girl, with his sword. He was then pursued by the villagers up the river until when, passing the Militia post at that point, men at the post apprehended him. When brought to Miran Shah said he had been under the influence of bhang and knew nothing of what had occurred.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL AT SADRA.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

SADRA, JUNE 17.

A large and representative meeting, composed of all classes, assembled at the Ferris Pavilion this morning at the invitation of Major O'Donnell, the Political Agent, in connection with the Victoria Memorial Fund. Appropriate speeches were delivered and an influential committee was formed to collect subscriptions and to decide upon a suitable memorial to Her late Majesty.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. SHRI SHANKARA CHARYA MADHAVTERTH SWAMI.

DWARKA, JUNE 17.

His Highness Shri Shankera Charya Madhavterth Swami Maharaj arrived here at 9 a. m, and was duly received by officials and others, the Swami was accommodated in a beautiful seat and excellent arrangements were made for the guests. A large, spacious and artistically decorated shamiana was erected, where the Maharaja was worshipped in dignity by the proverbially good Vahivatdar, Mr. Rangnath. The guests were received with warm words and a most befitting reply was made by the Maharaj. He was then seated in a silver palanquin of exquisite workmanship specially designed and constructed by the late lamented Shankara Charya Rajerajeshwar whose oil paint was carried in front of the palanquin. The procession was simply grand and was such as was never seen here or elsewhere. The military band added much beauty to the occasion. Arches of bunting and similar decorations were numerous. Flowers were showered all over the way up to the Maths which was reached at about 1 p. m. After the distribution of sweetmeat as prasad and pan supari the ceremony for the day ended. The indefatigable and intelligent young Vahivatdar deserves universal applause and thanks for the successful and unequalled arrangements.

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

NOTIFICATION BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

A "Gazette" extraordinary published to-day announces the profound regret with which the Governor-General-in-Council has heard of the death yesterday of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal.

"During thirty-three years," the notification continues, "for which Her Highness ruled her State, she followed worthily in the footsteps of her illustrious predecessor, Her Highness the Sikander Begum of Bhopal. She administered her country with marked ability and success.

THE BEGUM'S SUCCESSOR.

The Begum of Bhopal has left no son but her daughter, Nawab Sultan Jahan Begum will doubtless succeed her in the absence of male heirs, thus producing an unique event in a State for three consecutive generations ruled by queens. She was distinguished for her liberality and benevolence and she maintained the loyal traditions of her house which has already been conspicuous for its zeal and fidelity to the interests of the paramount power. By Her Highness' death her people have lost a just and considerate ruler and the British crown one of its most faithful feudatories.

P. M. O's OF BANGALORE AND RANGOON.

Colonels Branfoot and Dobson, I.M.S., are appointed Principal Medical Officers, Bangalore, and Rangoon, respectively.

CASE AGAINST GUNNER DALY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 17.

The case against Gunner Daly who was charged with causing the death of a syce, named Jaipal, of the 22nd Field Battery, whilst marching from Mhow to Poona, was resumed to-day before Colonel Menchin, the Cantonment Magistrate of Pelwan.

Gooljan, a syce in the E. Battery, examined, said he accompanied the battery on the march. The Sergeant gave them permission to sit on the gun carriage gun, which was going at a trot when Daly came from the direction in which they were going. Daly caught Jaipal's hand and told him to dismount. He did not. Daly then caught him by the leg and pushing him up threw him over the gun. The deceased fell under the wheel on the side where deceased was sitting. The wheel went over him. Daly then pulled Jaipal on one side.

Cross-examined witness said Daly was on the ground when he threw Jaipal off. Jaipal told Daly to let the carriage stop and he would get down. Daly caught Jaipal's right leg. Daly who was running behind the Battery halted half a mile from the scene of the accident. Jaipal did not say he would not get off.

Major William Hanna, Commanding the 22nd Battery, gave evidence as to the orders he had given for Gunners to march to give the Battery the benefit of climbing the slope at the foot which was the halting place. There was no order for syces to be put up. He left it to the discretion of section officers. No order was given for Gunners to mount. His intention was that they should walk. Witness explained that the axletree seat was at all times dangerous as any slight movement might lead to an accident, the wheel being so near. Anyone shouting at or causing the syce to jump up in a hurry might cause an accident. Gunners did not now ride on the axletree seats owing to many accidents having occurred. It was not in the least inconsistent for syces to be on guns when gunners were away, as long as non-commissioned officers were about.

In answer to the Court witness said Daly had been under close arrest nearly one hundred days. Accused made a statement that whilst walking he saw two syces sitting on his gun. He went and told Jaipal to get off his seat. The latter would not do so and Daly ran behind, when the syce made an attempt to get down. He rested his foot on the footrest and turned round while attempting to get down. His arm went through the spokes and he then went over the wheel. Daly said he pulled the deceased on one side so that the others might not go over him. Witness told Sergeant Prangley what he now related.

In answer to the Court witness said he had not made any statement to the effect that he pulled Jaipal off the gun. He denied Pehvan's statement that he touched Jaipal, for he could not have done so as the Battery was going eight or nine miles the hour.

Counsel on both sides having spoken the Magistrate will state to-morrow whether he will frame charges.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant Colonel Welchman is granted two years' extension of command of the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Major Rea, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, and Lieutenant Birdwood, 2nd Central India Horse are permitted to return to duty, while Captain Shewell, 23rd Bombay Rifles has six months' extension of leave at home.

Engineer F. Pickard officiates as Shipwright surveyor, Bombay Port, vice Chief Engineer Torrie on six months' sick leave.

The following changes are sanctioned with a view to the provision of permanent adjutants at stations with three or more batteries R. A.:—

The present Adjutant, R. H. A. at Mhow, is transferred to the R. H. A. Adjutancy at Meerut.

The appointment of an Adjutant, R. F. A., at Kirkee is sanctioned; also of an acting Adjutant at Mhow, vice the Adjutant transferred to Meerut.

This reduces the number of Horse Artillery Adjutants by one with a corresponding increase in that of Field Artillery Adjutants.

Captain Edwardes, Second Bombay Grenadiers, officiates as D. A. A. G., Aden, vice Major Price, proceeding home on leave.

Captain Ross, Adjutant, Sind Volunteer Rifles, has six months' leave home.

We are glad to hear from the Officer Commanding the 1st Punjab Cavalry, to which Lieutenant Gunning belongs, that the report of that officer's assassination by a "ghazi" at the Kohat Pass, is without foundation. How the report, which was telegraphed direct from Kohat, came to be circulated remains at present a mystery.

The War Office has agreed to military officers in civil employ, whose services have been utilised in South Africa, participating in the 90 days' privilege leave sanctioned for those in military employ.

In the event of Major Dunsterville proceeding on furlough, probably Major Fowle, R. A., will officiate as Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance in the Southern Circle.

Government have sanctioned the abolition of the one month's reserve of supplies now maintained at Kohat, and the provision of one month's reserve at each post beyond Kohat.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS—JUNE 17.—Smith, Captain, Bombay, I.M.S., on duty from Matheran.

Birkwood, Lieut.-Colonel, Bombay, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, off leave from Matheran.

DEPARTURES, JUNE 17.—Parsons, Captain, Bombay, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, on transfer to Aden.

Waker, Lieutenant, Punjab, 46th Punjab Infantry, on leave to England.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 4th May, amounts to Rs. 14,241, an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 214. The total earnings from 1st January to 4th May, show Rs. 2,23,328, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 49,444.

INQUIRY INTO THE CARTMEN'S STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 17.

The Lieutenant-Governor has directed the Magistrate of the 24 Parganas to make full inquiry into the recent strike of hackney carriage drivers and cartmen in Calcutta, with a view to ascertaining:—

(1). Whether the men had any legitimate grievance.

(2). Whether fines levied by the Magistrate have been suddenly increased in number and amount.

(3). Whether the new law under which injured or sickly animals can be committed to an infirmary has been worked unreasonably.

(4). Whether there is anything wrong in the procedure.

(5). Whether the alleged malpractices on the part of the subordinate police can be proved, and

(6). Whether the operations of the S. P. C. A. have conduced to the strike.

The inquiry is to be of a thorough nature and every effort will be made to fix the responsibility for trouble in the right quarter.

THE MAHOMEDAN LITERARY SOCIETY, CALCUTTA.

The Mahomedan Literary Society, Calcutta, have passed the following resolutions with respect to the education imparted by Mahomedans in Madrassahs in Bengal and have invited opinions from distinguished Arabic Scholars, Ulamas and others:—

(1). That this meeting is of opinion that the education imparted in Madrassahs in Bengal by Government in both English and Arabic departments is based on sound and liberal principles and is conducive to the proper training of Mahomedan youths of the present age and it should not therefore be interfered with, nor should Madrassahs be re-organised on a new basis.

(2) That this meeting is futher of opinion that the benevolent policy of Government extending over a century in fostering knowledge of the Oriental languages and supplying a genuine demand on the part of Mahomedans for Oriental learning, for its own sake is just and proper and the teaching therefore of Arabic upon the high standard of proficency in the Madrassahs in Bengal should be rigidly maintained on its orgiaal basis.

(3) That this meeting is also of opinion that the English education of Mahomedan boys whether in public schools and colleges or at home should consist of a course of instruction in Mahomedan theology which fully covers the training in morals and ethics as such instruction is indespeasable to making them honest, dutiful and loyal subjects.

Lieutanant-Colonel G. Ranking, I.M.S., who lately officiated as Principal of the Calcutta Madrassah has sent in a memoradum which practicallay supports the views expressed in the above resolutions.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Momoasa left here this afternoon.

The Messageries Co., S. S. "Indus" which left Bombay on Thursday the 6th instant, at noon arrive at Suez on Saturday the 15th instant, at noon.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. marquis Bacquenem from Trieste, left Karachi for Bombay on the 17th inst. morning and is expected here on Wednesday the 19th instant morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats quiet.

Good Broach 3 16-32.

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	94
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105
4 per cent. Rupee Papers	83 3-8
Bar Silver	27 7-16

THE WEEK'S CRICKET.

SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Several of the local clubs opened the season on Saturday, the weather contrary to expectation holding up and no rain falling during the afternoon. Although no startling performances with either bat or ball were recorded, several players did fairly well for the first match of the season. The Y. M. C. A. C. C. who were playing the Government Telegraph C. C. placed a stronger team in the field than has been the case for some seasons, the side including H. Harrington, W. B. George, Frank Clark (all three of whom have played for the Presidency) and A. Smith, with the result that they won their first match by the handsome margin of 135 runs. Clark's 49 was the highest score in the match and it was an innings characteristic of that stalwart player. George's 20 was also a good innings, and it is evident that both these players are in good form this season. The Y. M. C. A. have fallen upon bad times lately, but their prospects this season are more promising than has been the case for the last three years and there is a chance that their former reputation as one of the best clubs in Bombay will be restored to them.

The Public Works Department C. C., a Club which owes its existence to the energy of Mr. C. T. Scovell, were unfortunate in sustaining a severe defeat in their first match of the season at the hands of the Customs C. C. The latter were assisted by D. M. Raja who played a capital innings of 51 which, however, was somewhat discounted owing to the weakness of the bowling. The Customs have a fairly strong batting side this season but with the exception of Raja are weak in bowling.

The Army and Navy Stores were quite out-classed in their match against Elphinstone College and were beaten by an innings and 94 runs. The team will have to improve considerably or the chances are that it will go through the season without winning a match. Most of the players give one the idea of not having played cricket for years and nothing but regular practice will enable the team to take the field with any chance of success. The Captain, Mody of the Elphinstone College team who made 66 not out, played an attractive innings and is evidently a batsman of whom more will be heard later.

The Anglo-Indian Association Athletic Club in a small scoring match succeeded in defeating the Parel Gymkhana by 17 runs. The only remarkable feature of the match was the bowling of James and Roberts for the winning team, and that of Pires for Parel.

Turning to up-country matches I notice that Simla gave Aligarh college a dressing down, winning easily by 207 runs. The Collegians were quite out classed, and with the exception of Razaq (37) Nawab Ali (30) gave a very poor exhibition of batting against the excellent trundling of Captains Wigram, and Smyth. The chief scorers for Simla were Captain Rawlins (59), M. O. C. Tandy (60), Captain Smallwood (72), Captain Wigram (19 and 34 not out) E. L. French (27), C. T. Allen (22) and (J. B. Wood 6 and 46). Ali Hassan the crack Aligarh all-round player was a comparative failure as he only scored 11 runs in the two innings and took four wickets.

B. M. Billimoria and A. H. Mehta the crack Parsee players are evidently in fine fettle this season as in a match the other day at Patiala for Mr. Marshall's XI, against the combined colleges and schools, the former made 101 while the latter took all ten wickets for 30 runs, the last rather a rare achievement in Indian cricket. This ought to be good news for the Parsees in view of the forthcoming Presidency matches.

R.

THE TRAMWAY AND THE PUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to your correspondents' letters under this heading in your issue of date, our reason for limiting the number of transfer stations is that their multiplication adds greatly to the difficulty of maintaining an efficient control on the working of our ticket system. Bori Bunder was selected as the transfer station for passengers proceeding beyond it from Colaba, because more cars of different lines meet at that junction than at Grants' Buildings. It is, however, needless for me to say that we always desire, whenever possible, to study the convenience of our passengers, and as it appears that, during the monsoon especially, it is more convenient to some of them to have the option of changing from the yellow cars at Grant's Buildings, orders have to-day been issued to allow transfers there in future. This sanction will come into force from Thursday next, the 20th instant.—Yours, &c.

F C. RIMINGTON,
Managing Director.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

RUSSIAN OIL COMPANIES.

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

LONDON, MAY 31.

Very little meaning is to be attached to the big movements which occur under the present order of things in the American Railroad market. Prices are merely nominal, and any dealing is mainly on the part of professional operators, and not on the part of the public, which wisely refrains from involving itself in the present uncertainty. There is no peace for the bears, and now and again a big movement occurs, owing to their rush to cover themselves in case the Northern Pacific move may be repeated with some other stock in which they have commitments. There are even signs here and there that venturesome operators buy stock in the hope that it will be cornered, especially as there are still echoes of the rumours of consolidation and amalgamation. Erie and Wabash are the latest instances of an attack of the new disease known as community of interest, although what support the stock of the former line is receiving may be due partly to expectations of a good dividend announcement.

As to the Northern Pacific position, that unfortunately shows little change since last week. The bears, unpacified, are still unable to deliver the stock which they have sold to the magnates, and the Committee of the Stock Exchange is still protecting them. It has announced that it will not reconsider the question of buying-in against them until June 10th. That day is buying-in day in connection with the settlement now upon us, but surely the Committee will not suddenly announce on the day itself that in the case of those bears who have not delivered the stock it must be bought in. It is more reasonable to suppose that the result of the Committee's reconsideration on June 10th will be the announcement of some future date beyond which they will not suspened their rule. Still all is uncertain, and the anxiety of the Committee to remove its interference with the natural course of business can easily be understood; by protecting its members from the result of bargains into which they have entered the Committee is in a false position, however necessary in the special circumstances such protection may be. The position is not only false but it is humiliating, and not only for the Committee, but for the Stock Exchange itself. So long as the artificial state of affairs remains, so long will uncertainty reign; and it is because they realise their dangerous position—as dangerous as a trip on a new American Cup yacht—that some of the bears have been buying Northern Pacific stock to cover their engagements at almost any price, with result that at times the quotation has been at such a fancy figure as 189-220, which means that those who want to buy the stock have to pay 220, while those who want to sell it can obtain only 180.

Among the many suggestions which have arisen out of the deadlock, there is one very practical one. It was said last week that the danger had caused the great arbitrage houses who had been caught to ask themselves whether it was possible to carry on their business any longer. It appears that part of the difficulty in the way of their delivering stock which they were under contract to find was caused by the physical impossibility of transferring the certificates from one side of the Atlantic to the other in less than about a week. If a New York operator has sold stock which he has bought in London, he cannot deliver it until the boat arrives, and meantime he may be brought down in disaster. The suggestion, which seems, very obvious now that the necessity to its adoption has been brought home with such force, is that a proper system of cable transfer, should be established. If this were done, a New York operator selling stock to a London buyer, would deposit the certificates with a properly appointed agent of the company in New York, and the agent would cable to London authority to show that the buyer held the stock, and this authority he could use on this side to cover his commitments until such time as the actual certificates arrived. The outsider might think that such simple machinery for the transfer of stock by cable must surely already exist, but as a matter of fact it does not. No doubt after the lessons of the recent crisis it will soon be brought into operation.

With regard to the magnates, Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. have been doing something to ease the position by advancing stock on loan, at rates profitable to themselves, which they may easily do seeing how thoroughly they have the market at their mercy, and what large sums they stand to make. Still, this battle between the American giants can scarcely be soothing to either side. Not unnaturally the question has arisen how the Harrimon syndicate, for instance, is going to pay for the huge amount of stock it has bought at high prices. It has been said that a large issue of Union Pacific bonds, by which cash will of course be obtained, is not unconnected with the financing of the deal. If this be the case, it obviously shows how utterly the affairs of the railroads are in the hands of the magnates, and how little voice the stockholders who find the money have in the matter. As to Mr. Pierpont Morgan, who is said to be now trying to capture the European coal trade, he is represented in an American cartoon as bearing the weight of the commerce of all countries; the inscription describing him as the world's strong man, who, if he doesn't mind, may break his back.

In the Mining markets interest is centred in the outbreak in a fresh place of the Whitaker-Wright trouble, owing to the special settlements in Rossland and Kootenay shares. For some people, Whitsuntide has been Whitakertide. Otherwise, the Mining markets have been without incident. In the Jungle market there is little to note except that many of the recently issued shares of new companies which were quoted at a considerable premium while the prospectus was circulating are almost unsaleable now that the money has been subscribed. This trick of getting the financial papers to quote artificially engineered premiums on the shares in order to induce people to subscribe for them at par is a very common one and has been common for years past—so much so that it is quite surprising that people are still fooled by it. But hitherto the premium has been maintained some little time after the company has gone to allotment and the subscriptions have been hauled in. It has remained for the West African companies to withdraw their support with such indecent haste directly their ends are attained, and to allow their shares to fall towards their real value. The sudden metamorphosis of the premium before allotment into the discount immediately after it may perhaps do something to open the eyes of the gulliole to the trick which has so long proved effective.

But, as has been said, the eyes of the Mining markets are turned upon the Rossland and Kootenay special settlements and their effect upon the British America Corporation, a brother of the London and Globe. The story is as simple as it is discreditable; in fact, we have something very like the London and Globe case all over again. When the Rossaland and Kootenay companies were floated by the Whitaker-Wright group its affairs were shining with the reflected glory of the great rig in Le Roi No. 2 shares, which had been pushed up to an enormous artificial premium. Rossland and Kootenay shares became known in the market as Le Roi No. 3 and Le Roi No. 4, the rumour being sedulously circulated that they were to rise as well. By dint of purchasing, mainly by the British America Corporation itself, they were as a matter of fact raised to a considerable premium. Then came the Globe crash. The Globe Corporation could not pay for the shares it had been artificially supporting just as the British America Corporation had been supporting Rossland and Kootenays, and the result was its collapse, dragging down all the shares of its group with it including Rossland and Kootenay and British America Corporation shares—as well. The British America Corporation was, however, in a happier position than the London and Globe Finance Corporation, which had to pay for the shares it had been supporting; for it was not called upon to pay for the Rossland and Kootenay shares, to which it had mainly confined its attention. It could not be called upon to pay for these until the special settlements were appointed by the Stock Exchange Committee. After several month's delay these special settlements have just been completed. At least they are supposed to have been completed, but as a matter of fact the British America Corporation has not yet paid for the shares it bought. It has the excuse of certain complications, caused partly by the fact that the shares were bought through members of the Stock Exchange who have since failed, being among those thirty who were brought down by the London and Globe Corporation. This refusal of the British America Corporation to pay at settlement time might very easily have caused a large number of Stock Exchange failures had not so many members involved been brought down already by the Globe crash. As yet there has been only one small failure. Of course the Corporation is not to be allowed to escape thus easily; a crop of litigation against it has been sown by those who sold Rossland and Kootenay shares, and who look to the Corporation, as the buyer, for payment; and moreover a petition which will be heard next week has been presented for the winding-up of the miserable concern. Meantime it has called a meeting for Monday next at which to put itself into voluntary liquidation; but of course everybody concerned should demand compulsory liquidation and inquiry. How much better would it have been if at the time of the Globe crash the whole of the affairs of the group had been taken properly in hand and investigated? That investigation will have to come most assuredly and possibly soon. At present it is something to have the money article of the "Times" tracing the whole affair to its source, to Mr. Whitakar Wright with his noble decoys, his Press supporters, his palace, and his yatchts. It refers to him as "this person."

That shareholders sometimes have a voice in their own affairs is shown by the result of the Russian Petroleum agitation, and the shelving of the directors' proposal to amalgamate with the Baku Company. The directors have done well to give way before the very general outcry. As was shown in these columns a fortnight ago, there was certainly nothing to prove that the amalgamation would have been advantageous to the Russian Company. On the contrary, all the evidence of the published accounts seemed to indicate that the shareholders were called upon to make a very heavy sacrifices in favour of the Baku Company, in which the Russian directors are very largely interested. Moreover, it is at least suggestive that the Baku shareholders appeared very much annoyed that the scheme did not go through. Its further discussion is postponed until the appearance of the next reports of the two companies, which in the ordinary course will be some months hence, the directors apparently thinking that these reports will bear evidence of the desirability of the amalgamation on the terms proposed. They are in an exceedingly unpleasant position, for, unless the Russian Company's report discloses a much worse state of things than has ever been shown before, their proposals will be proved to have been unfounded; while if the report is a bad one, there are sure to be many who will say that the directors have painted the position in the blackest clour in order to justify their position and attain their ends. The state of affairs is such that were it not for the high standing of the directors the utmost indignation must have been aroused and a clean sweep made of the board. But, after all, such an unpleasant development is not unnatural when we consider the false position in which directors are placed who serve two companies in negotiation with each other. The only director who comes well out of the matter is Mr. Verner, who has stood boldly forward and denounced the proposed terms of amalgamation as unfair, producing properly audited and most convincing figures to show it. Even if Mr. Verner were wrong in his conclusions, he would command congratulation upon the moral courage which has enabled him to stand forward and perform the somewhat thankless task of bringing about the defeat of the proposals. Interested as he is, like the other directors, in both companies, it would have been far easier for him to have concurred with their views. But there is nothing yet to show that he is wrong. Although the other directors can scarcely afford to drop the scheme altogether after having advocated it so strongly, it will not be at all surprising if, when the time of the meetings comes round, new terms are proposed of a much more reasonable nature.

Business during the past week has been interrupted by holidays and on the whole there is an easier feeling again in the freight markets all round. It is almost impossible to find in any direction now a freight that will do more than just about pay a steamer's expenses. Owners are pursuing a hand-to-mouth policy hoping that by the time their steamers are ready something may have turned up that will show them rather better results than are obtainable in advance. In many cases however this leaves the boats more or less at the mercy of charterers for when once a steamer is absolutely discharged and must get fixed charterers are naturally apt to take advantage of the position. When freights show absolutely no profit it is only to be expected that owners should wait in the hope of better things; but seeing the enormous amount of new tonnage that is coming on to an already very weak market, one cannot think that owners are wise in not fixing their boats more freely ahead for the autumn months, where a sufficient premium is offered to enable them to pay at least a moderate return after providing for working expenses. It is clear that trade at the present moment is not expanding and if the trade of the world is not sufficient to provide profitable employment for tonnage already afloat, it is not to be expected that freights will be very remunerative in the autumn months, when tonnage has been very materially supplemented by further launches.

We have now received Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co.'s circular on the American cotton position dated New York, May 21. The important point is the statement that the effects of the drought had been mitigated by general rains. The text of the circular is as follows:—"There is no longer any anxiety over the immediate prospects of the crop; the recent rains have been generally well distributed, relieving the situation, though a drought in May is seldom protracted in the cotton belt. Nor can any improvement be reported in the condition of the goods market sufficient to relieve the mills generally from the effects of the overproduction of last summer. With these factors apparent to both spinners and the trade there is no active demand for cotton except to fill contracts previously made. This is the situation in our market where the stock gradually became reduced from the shipments of the more disirable grades at the wide difference between here and Liverpool on the liquidation brought about by the realisation that the crop had been underestimated and the consumption overestimated. As our market is now the highest, the tendency is for cotton to point here for delivery especially the lower grades for which there is not any sharp demand. The purchases of July against sales of August made under the belief that the crop was a small one are still held by outside parties not directly connected with the cotton trade, but those which were made by the trade on the same idea regarding the crop appear to have been gradually liquidated. As a mercantile transaction the operation is not a business one, especially with the amount of cotton now in the country and available for delivery on July at such a premium over August as now exists. We think this fact will be realised by the present holders, as it has been by the cotton trade; but in the meantime this premium will undoubtedly tend to increase our stock, as shippers find this to be the highest market. The interest in the trade is, therefore, for the moment centred on this market and upon July, as outside of that situation there appears little to attract an active demand until either the crop prospects become worse or trade shows a distinct improvement."

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Persia, Captain W. A. Wheler, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers:—

Delamaine Mrs	Nicholls Mr and Mrs and child
Durant Mr G F	Peel Mr R
Dimmock Lieut-Col	Reeves Lieut and Mrs S and infant
Hall Capt K S	Russell Mr C
Hardie Mr C E	Shaw Dr
James Mr H R	Wyatt Lieut G
Kreyer Mr F A C	Williams Mr and Mrs and 3 children
Kelly Dr J	Wardell Capt W
Lyon Mr E A	
Morrison Lieut J	
McPherson, Mr	

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

DRAINS AND CONTRACTS.

AN adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Corporation Hall, Mr. D. E. Wacha, presiding.

CRISTIAN BURIAL BOARD.

On the motion of Mr. R. M. Sayani sanction was given to Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Municipal Commissioner, continuing to hold the office of the Chairman, Christian Burial Board, during the absence of Mr. W. L. Harvey, on furlough.

THE PRESIDENT AND MR. BAPTISTA.

Mr. J. Baptista asked for priority for the following proposition:—(1) 'That the President was wrong in ruling on Thursday, the 23rd ultimo that the following amendment to Mr. Caffa's motion moved by Mr. Joseph Baptista was out of order, viz.:—(i) That the letter from the Commissioner, No. 1689, dated the 22nd April 1901, be recorded, (ii) That the President be requested to inform the Commissioner that the Corporation regrets its inability to give the requisite sanction, (2). 'That the President was wrong in ruling that it was "out of order" to discuss the legality of the expenditure of Rs. 21,000 being the amount for which the Solicitors' claim for preparing amendments to the Municipal Act was compromised by the Commissioner, (3). 'That the President was wrong in ruling that it was not open to any one to show that it was a scandalous waste of public money.'

The priority asked for was granted, but the President then ruled the motion out of order.

THE AMENDMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

The Commissioner, in submitting a copy of the revised Municipal Act for the information of the Corporation stated "in view of the urgency of many of the amendments it seems desirable that the Corporation should send it up at once for the consideration of Government, reserving their remarks for further report to be made in, say, three months. The remarks and suggestions of the Commissioner and Heads of Departments are ready and will be placed before the Committee which the Corporation will doubtless appoint to consider the amendments." The Commissioner further said "I may mention that unless the Corporation sanction a further grant to defray the Solicitors' charges the revised draft cannot be sent back to them for further revision. The remarks and suggestions of the Commissioner and Heads of Departments will shortly be submitted."

The Honourable Mr. P. M. Mehta said that he had the opportunity of going through the amended Act as prepared by the Municipal Solicitors. Perhaps, most of the members would say that they had no opportunity of seeing the amended Act, as there was only one copy of it supplied to the Corporation. He might say that the expense of printing more copies was absolutely unnecessary. The only copy supplied to the Corporation had been placed on the table, and if the members had a clear idea of the present Municipal Act, they would not take much time in going through the amended Act. There was absolutely no need for a whole amended Act at all. An Amending Act would be quite ample for all the purposes about which they were anxious. The Commissioner pointed out that so far as the suggestions and recommendations of the heads of departments and the Commissioner himself were concerned they were ready, but had not yet been placed before the Corporation. He moved that the matter be transferred to the end of the agenda paper so that in the interval members could consider the draft.

Mr. Sayani seconded and the motion was adopted.

THE FLUSHING OF GULLIES AND SEWERS.

THE CORPORATION AND THE EXECUTIVE.

With reference to Corporation resolution No. 1526, dated 3rd May 1900, the Commissioner sent copies of reports from the Drainage Engineer and Health Officer on the subject of flushing house gullies and sewers of the city.

Dr. Dinshaw Bomonji Master moved that the reports be recorded and the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report as to what additional staff and further number of engines were required for the efficient flushing of the gullies and the sewers of the City. Dr. Master said that the reports submitted to the Corporation were unsatisfactory. From the reports the members could see that for the flushing of 7199 gullies besides the sewers they had only 8 flushing gangs and 7 engines. It was not possible for such a small staff to do the work satisfactorily.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji seconded the motion.

Mr. Jagmonandas Varjivandas was of opinion that it was of prime importance that sewers should be periodically flushed, and vigorous measures ought to be taken in that direction. If they left it to the department nothing would be done. The Municipal Commissioner should try to put the flushing arrangements in thorough working order.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia remarked that arrangements should be made for the flushing of gullies with sea water.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said the Corporation could very well say that it was they who had from time to time constantly pointed out to the executive officers the necessity of a regular system of flushing. But the officers had deliberately refrained from carrying out the directions of the Corporation. They had from time to time told the executive officers that the Corporation would be prepared to find any amount of money which would be required for the purpose. The speaker, for one, had always felt great alarm at the state of the drains of the City. That alarm had been felt by him not since the prevalence of plague, but even before that. There were connections throughout the whole City, through which gas escaped from sewers into houses. The theory contained in the drainage report was that the drains of the City of Bombay were so built that they were self flushing, but it had been pointed out that though this was all very well in theory, in practice deposits would take place. In consequence of the feeling on this subject he in September 1896 moved that the Corporation were of opinion that it was essential for the preservation of the health of the city that there should be in place of the present partial and intermittent one a complete and regular system of flushing all the drains and the Commissioner was requested to place before the Corporation a scheme for such flushing with fresh or salt water and estimate of the cost. That was unanimously passed and subsequently Dr. Viegas and Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula got resolutions passed on the same subject. From time to time the Corporation had moved the executive for the purpose of getting the drains, pipes and gullies properly flushed. A long time after, Mr. Smith prepared a report on his (Mr. Mehta's) resolution of September 1896 and in that report he stated that Mr. Baldwin Latham was opposed to the use of sea water for flushing purposes, he (Mr. Mehta) pointed out that though the theory was so, experiments conducted by an assistant of Mr. Kemp proved that sea water was not harmful for flushing purposes. The report now before them showed that the executive would not move in this matter. The report stated that neither the number of engines nor the staff is sufficient but why in the name of everything that was right and proper had the Executive not come before the Corporation with that statement before, when the Corporation showed their anxiety to provide every possible means of getting this flushing done. Even now when they were closely pressed all the explanation they gave was that the flushing was of a partial and intermittent character. The Executive would not carry out the expressed wishes of the Corporation for the purpose of having a complete system of flushing of the drains. When they were talking about the health of the City it was impossible not to feel that a large percentage of the large mortality which had prevailed since 1895 was not improbably owing to the condition of the drains and the simple fact that they were not flushed as they should be ("Shame"). He thought, they must put their heads together and devise a proper scheme for flushing. In spite of all the difficulties and the expenditure that might have to be incurred the health of the city would not be effectually improved until this flushing were thoroughly looked after.

Mr. Shroff hoped the Corporation would give all builders of new houses every possible chance of constructing open channels at the side of houses in preference to earthen ware pipes to prevent sewer gases getting into the dwellings.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna observed that the question had been brought before the Corporation several times, but without any tangible result. Wherever sewers had been opened for the purpose of cleaning them, the prevalence of fever of a very bad type was witnessed in adjacent houses. That showed that the sewers had not been properly cleaned, and the result was that the health of the city suffered. The speaker advocated the systematic use of sea water for the sewers. He moved as a rider to the proposition that the Commissioner's attention be drawn to the resolutions of the Corporation regarding the importance of efficiently flushing the gullies and drains, and that the Corporation do adhere still emphatically to their views expressed in the resolutions.

Mr. Haji Yoosaf Haji Ismael remarked that the executive officers should not insist upon the use of earthenware pipes, and that the use of open channes would be of great benefit to the City.

The proposition, with the rider, was adopted.

CORPORATION CONTRACTS.

TENDERS AND TENDERERS.

The Commissioner in a letter dated the 8th May last stated, "With reference to the Corporation Resolution No. 953 of the 29th ultimo, I have the honour to state that tenders are delivered to the Chief Accountant in the first instance and are opened by that Officer in the presence of the Commissioner on the day of receipt or should there be any special c

ing day to the Departments concerned for the purpose of working out results and reporting to the Commissioner through the Chief Accountant. After receipt of the report in the Chief Accountant's Office, the tenders are passed on to the Commissioner for orders. When the tender is accepted either by the Standing Committee or the Commissioner as the case may be an intimation to that effect is sent to the Chief Accountant with instructions to return the deposits to the unsuccessful tenderers. Cheques for the refunds of the deposits to the unsuccessful tenderers are prepared by the Chief Accountant generally on the cheque day following the receipt of the intimation, provided the tenderers hand in the deposit-receipts for that purpose. If the reciepts are not handed in the Chief Accountant calls on the tenderers officially to return them in order that cheques my be drawn and paid to them. This procedure has worked well for a number of years and I do not think any change is necessary."

Mr. K. N. Wadia said that many times they had heard complaints from contractors with regard to the procedure of receiving and accepting tenders. He had found out that the man who built Municipal gutters was the man who also supplied them with iron, with disinfectants, and with everything under the sun. There was one contractor, who under different names supplied them with lots of things. There was an occasion when they found that while reliable and good firms of chemists had been unable to supply them with disinfectants, an unknown firm had supplied them with the same. There must be some mystery in the affair. From the instances he had cited they must have seen that there was something radically wrong. He hoped to bring something about this matter to light later on, and moved that the letter of the Commissioner be recorded.

Mr. S. D. Khote was of opinion that the report submitted said much but meant nothing. He referred to the character of certain contractors and hoped that the Commissioner would pay attention to this matter, and report to the Standing Committee a scheme, which would set at rest all doubts and difficulties on the subject of tenders and tenderers.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji moved a rider to the proposition, to the effect that a box similar to letter boxes and with a good lock be kept in the office of the chief Accountant, in which tenders should be deposited. The Commissioner himself should keep the key of the tender box.

Mr. Mehta said that by accepting the rider they would interfere with the duties of the Commissioner. He hoped that the discussion itself would have a very good effect, even without the acceptance of the rider. They had also heard complaints with regard to the manner in which contractors and tenderers were dealt with in the Government departments themselves. There would always be such complaints from dissatisfied contractors. He moved by way of amendment that the report be recorded.

Mr. Haji Yoosaf seconded this.

Mr. Hormusji Vakil said that by moving the rider, Rao Bahadur Dhakji never intended to encroach upon the rights of the Municipal officers. The speaker thought that the rider would have a very good effect. Some of them would remember what happened after the Abysinian war. A suit was filed by one of the dissatisfied contractors, when it was brought to light that there was a regular loot of Government property by several contractors. There was a terrible exposure of several persons.

At all events the suit brought about excellent arrangements with regard to the acceptance of tenders in Government offices.

Dr. Cursetjee J. Jehangir moved as a further rider that the Commissioner ask all tenderers to be present at the time he opens the tenders.

Mr. Kabraji thought that only the Corporation were entitled to ask the Commissioner was to be careful in the selection of contractors and that he be not imposed upon by false personification.

Mr. Sayani said the only question was whether the Commssioner who had the power should be left to do his duty as he thought best, or whether the Corporation should make suggestions to him. If the Corporation had taken the matter into their hands and suggested an exhaustive remedy, an improvement might be made but nothing would be done by piecemeal remedies. They should leave the whole thing to the Commissioner.

Mr. Baptista supported the motion.

Mr. Mehta's amendment was carried.

MAHIM HINDU BURNING AND BURIAL GROUND.

Mr. Cuffe moved in accordance with a resolution of the Standing Committee that in reference to a letter from the Hon. Secretary, Mahim Hindu Burning and Burial Ground Committee, bringing to notice certain requirements of the Mahim Burning and Burial Ground and the Commissioner's report that sanction be given to the execution of the works proposed by the Commissioner from savings in the grant for the purchase of land for the Burning and Burial Ground in question, and (2) that the applicants be informed that the matters complained of by them are receiving attention.

Mr. Unwalla moved as an amendment that the petition mentioned be referred to a Committee.

Mr. Baptista moved as a further amendment that the expenditure referred to be sanctioned and the complaints of the petitioner be referred to a Committee.

Dr. Jehangir seconded this amendment.

This was, however, negatived and that of Mr. Unwalla was carried.

DRAINAGE OF THE NORTHERN PART OF THE ISLAND.

On the motion of Mr. Mehta seconded by Mr. Sayani, the following letter from the Secretary of the City Improvement Trust was forwarded to the Commissioner:—" In reply to your letter No. 13523 of the 14th March 1901, I am directed to say that, as the Corporation have already obtained the expert opinion of the late Mr. Santo Crimp upon the drainage of the northern parts of the Island, the Trustees consider that if a further opinion is needed regarding the suitability of the suggestions made, Government might be asked to appoint a Commission to report on the matter. When the Corporation have arrived at a decision as to the works to be carried out, the Trustees will arrange that the subsidiary drainage works which have to be undertaken in connection with their schemes Nos. V and VI shall be so carried out as to form a part of the Corporation's General Scheme for dealing with the whole of the northern suburbs."

The Corporation adjourned till Thursday.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

FIRST CLASS BATTING AVERAGES.

FIRST class cricket having made fair progress in England it is quite appropriate that we should take a brief resume of the doings of the chief batsmen and bowlers so as to have an insight into the form which they have displayed. So far the bat has established a perfect mastery over the ball. Centuries have been plentiful and three batsmen have accomplished the feat of making two separate hundreds in the same match. In spite of this it is refreshing to find that a large proportion of the matches have been brought to a definite conclusion, and that the bowlers have not altogether had a very bad time. Of the 44 first class matches played up to date only 8 (including the 2 Surrey vs. London County matches, which according to a previous arrangement were considered as finished on the result of the first innings) have remained unfinished. Of the 25 County matches no lessthan 20 have been played to a finish, surely a hopeful sign for the future. The most noticeable feature in the batting averages is the good form displayed by the young Essex amateur, C. McGahey, whose scores up to date are 77, 125 (not out), 63, 77, 114, 145 (not out) 74, and 47 (not out)— a truly admirable record. Never since the palmy days of W. G. has such consistent scoring been witnessed.

BATTING AVERAGES.

Batsman.	No. of Innings played.	No. of not out Innings.	Total of Runs.	Highest Individual Innings.	Average.	No. of centuries scored.
C Mc Gahey	8	3	722	145a	114'40	3
F F Warner	11	1	374	197a	74'80	1
R Abel	15	4	714	111	61'80	2
T Hayward	11	1	605	181	60'50	2
G W Beldam	13	2	594	150a	54	2
R Carpenter	13	0	683	116	52'53	3
R O Schwarz	6	1	262	74	52'40	...
G L Jessop	14	0	704	169	50'28	1
W G Quaife	8	1	341	101a	48'71	1
M Hathorn	8	2	291	103	48'50	1
K O Goldie	5	0	242	140	48'40	1
W H Hale	8	1	334	109a	47'71	1
J T Tyldesley	12	1	517	221	47	2
G C B Llewellyn	9	0	419	216	46'55	1
P Perrin	9	0	408	189	45'33	1
L C Braund	11	1	442	115a	44'20	1
A O Jones	9	1	350	95	43'75	...
J Gunn	6	0	262	91	43'66	...
C E Dench	6	1	205	68	41	...
R E More	6	0	245	133	40'83	1
C J B Wood	14	1	523	137	40'46	1
T S Fishwick	9	2	283	102	40'42	1
H B Hayman	11	0	443	155	40'27	1
G H Hirst	9	1	319	86	39'87	...
H K Longman	6	0	239	155	39'83	1
Lord Hawke	7	1	233	69a	38'33	...
C J Burnup	14	0	513	141	36'61	1
T L Taylor	9	1	290	97	36'25	...
A A Lilley	9	1	284	124	35'50	1
W H Lockwood	8	1	242	66a	34'57	...
J W F Crawford	6	0	207	67	34'50	...
W Storer	13	0	443	107	34'07	1
D L A Jephson	10	0	334	133	33'40	1
E H Killick	7	1	198	56a	33	...
R E Foster	10	0	326	79	32'60	...
J R Mason	7	1	227	141	32'42	1
A Hodges	11	1	324	125	32'40	1
J Denton	12	2	316	80	31'60	...
W Gunn	6	0	189	69	31'50	...
E G Hayes	13	2	337	75a	30'63	...
W Brockwell	12	1	334	101	30'36	1

a Signifies "not out".

The above averages include only those who have played 5 or more completed innings and average 30 and upwards.

HER HIGHNESS NAWAB SHAH JAHAN BEGUM, G. C. S. I., C. I.

HER HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SHAH JAHAN BEGUM, whose death is reported, was the seventh in lineal descent from the famous Dost Muhammad Khan, founder of the Bhopal Dynasty, was born on the 3rd July, 1838, and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 16th November 1868. Dost Mohammad was an Afghan officer in the service of Aurangzeb, who took advantage of the weakness of the Mughals after the death of that Emperor to establish his independent authority in Bhopal and the neighbouring districts. The state of Bhopal has usually been on the friendliest terms with the British Authorities. In 1778, on the occasion of General Goddard's march across India; in 1809 at the time of General Close's expedition; and again in 1817, at the commencement of the Pindari war, Bhopal did good service to the British Power. An interesting feature in Bhopal history has been the fact that the Princesses of the ruling family have very frequently taken the most prominent part in the administration of the State. Kudsia Begum was succeeded in 1837 by her son-in-law the Nawab Jahangir Muhammad; and the latter on his death in 1844, was succeeded by his widow, Her late Highness Sikandar Begum, mother of the ruling princess, who was succeeded by the latter in 1868. The first husband of Her Highness the Shah Jahan Begum, died in 1867, leaving one daughter, the Nawab Sultan Jahan Begum, and the latter has been acknowledged as Her Highness' heir-apparent. Her Highness was created in 1872, in recognition of her high administrative qualities, a Grand Commander of the most exalted order of the Star of India; and was subsequently appointed by Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Empress to the Order of the Crown of India. In 1871 she contracted a second marriage with the Moulvi Muhammad Sadik Husain, Nawab Consort, a descendant of a noble family of Bokhara. The heir-apparent, the Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum, was married in 1874 to Ahmed Ali Khan, a member of the Afghan Clan, the Mirazai Khel, from which the Bhopal family is descended.

The area of the state is 6872 square miles, its population is nearly a million, chiefly Hindus, but including over 80,000 Muhommadans, 6,000 Jains, and about 120,000 belonging to aboriginal tribes. Her Highness the Nawab Begum maintained a Military force of 803 Cavalry, 2030 Infantry, and 69 guns, and was entitled to a salute of 19 guns, with two guns more within the limits of the Bhopal territory.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 18.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Consent Decree.

312-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Eduljee Rustomjee Mogra vs Cowasjee Furdoonjee Postwalla—Crawford B and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

489-99—K B Mehta—Doolabram Ambaram vs Peerbhoy Moostafa and another.

305-00—Payne G S and M—Kastoor Harridas and another vs Keserbai and others.

625-70—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Oomerjamal and others vs Karim Kassum—Framjee and D.

664-00—Matubhai J and M—Maganlal Damodardas vs Khoja Dewjee Lalji—Payne G S and M.

680-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Rustomjee Pallonjee Kutar vs Dayal Muljee—Matubhai J and M.

843-00—Pestonjee R and K—Runchordas Tribhowandas vs Ruttonbai and another.

874-00—Hiralal M and M—Premajee Panajee vs Kerana Venkatea Soo Subia &c.

55-01—Mulla and M—Hajee Abdula Hajee Moosa vs Jackeria Chotakhan and others.

111-01—K D Shroff—Jehangir Mancherjee Khursedjee and another vs Waghojee Kuverjee and others.

140-01—Mantri and B—Aberchund Kasturchund and others vs Kesrimul Chotumul and another—Payne G S and M.

175-01—Framjee and D N C—Macleod vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Soomar—Khunderao and Co.

178-01—Pestonjee R and K—Hira Morar vs Parvatibai widow and others.

188-01—Malvi H Mody—Rambhagut Sawantraf and others vs Balabai Munsukhrai and another.

189-01—Framjee and D B—Radhakrishna Teckchund vs J Dholand as Dharyamul.

190-01—Mantri and B—Balkrishna Narayen Bhajikar vs Kashinath Atmaram Rundieve.

193-01—Mantri and B—Meghraj Gangabux vs Raojee Jugjeewan—Bhalshanker and K.

210-01—Matubhai J and M—Abdullally Shaikh Ahmed and others vs Sarafali Moosabhoy.

212-01—Edgelow G and W—The Sun Life Assurance Co of Canada vs Gordhandas Motiram and others Chinis and others.

216-01—Craigie L and O—Eduljee Heerajee Ameria vs Kurson Javraj—Payne G S and M.

219-01—Edgelow G and W—Ludha Surjee vs Joshi Gordhandas Chaturbuj.

220-01—Little and Co—Hirji Liladhar vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis M and M.

228-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Santookbai widow vs Girdhardas Jaitha—Payne G S and M.

230-01—Matubhai J and M—Gokalbhai Mulchand vs Vasanji Dewjee and others—Muljee and B.

233 01—Tyabjee D and Co—Venilal Vijbukhandas vs The Lord Reay Mills Co, Ld.

239-01—Little and Co—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay vs Mahomed Hoseih Haji Salley Mahomed Pasta.

241-01—Khunderao and S—Narayen Ramchandra vs Sanande Shivshankarjee.

242-01—Pestonjee R and K—Ali Mahomed Fazulbhoy vs Nanjee Motichand and others—Crawford B and Co.

319-01—In person—Khimjee Doongajee and others vs James R Bapty.

For investigation of pauperism.

2-01—In person—Mahomedally Amirudin vs Memon Mahomed Nurmahomed—Sorabji and J.

10-01—In person—Mahomedali Amindin vs Memon Mahomed Noor Mahomed.

16-01—In person—Mahomed Assur Sabrathi vs Nabibux Mhothdar Bhutal.

17-01—In person—Ramsumar Gajadhar Tevari vs Davidayal Bundulal.

18 01—In person—Gomibai widow vs Oza Premjee Goculdas (for postponement.)

5-01—In person—Koosha Possu vs Kamboo Madhoo—Patel and others.

51-00—In person—Manbai widow vs Heerabai widow—D D Romer.

20-01—In person—Bhugwandass vs Bicia Mahadoo Cudum—In person.

22-01—In person—Narayen Rakkbi Ahir vs Manchersha Manockjee—Rao and others.

Long Cause.

189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co. Part heard.

681-00—Hiralal and Co—Manjibhoy Currimbhoy vs Sheriff Dewjee Canjee—Nanu and H—Part heard.

Before the Hon. Mr Justice STARLING.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

176-00—Bhaishunker and K—Bhai Jeevanjee vs Harivulubdas Haridas—Little & Co.

588-00—Payne G S and M—Sakharam Limbajee and others vs Muljee Govind and others—Payne G S and M and S B and N.

Commercial Causes.

85-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Govindlal Shrikisson and others vs Bhaidas Narotumdas.

123-01—Tyabjee and Co—Jallal Khoobiram vs Lalabas Gujarmull and others.

18-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Lalljee Doongersay and another vs Ludha Keshow and another—Madhowjee V.

17-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Shivlal Bhivraj and another vs Nazarmull Shriprasad—Bicknell M and M.

Long Causes.

272-01—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Nanabhoy Burjorjee Sakiatwala—Nanu and H.

603-00—Wadia and S—Abdulla Ebrahim and another vs Ahmed Hajee Joosub—Mulla and M.

284-00—Payne G S and M—Purdhan Nanjee vs Dyal Ludha—Unwalla and P.

432-00—Framjee and D—Abdul Wahabin Ali vs Okamal Jasamal and others—Little and Co.

426-00—Unwalla and P—Raichand Krishnajee and others vs Manoredas Revaldas and others.

751-99—Khunderao S Gurmukhrai Ramsahimul and others vs Motilal Shivlal and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

155-00—Mulla and M—Nani Gowri vs Chubildas Hurkisondas—M D and J.

An important case decided by the Hon'ble Mr W. O. Clark, Chief Justice of the Punjab Chief Court, in the exercise of matrimonial jurisdiction, should be noted by Marriage Registrars. The facts of the case were that the respondent obtained a decree of divorce on the 30th July 1900, from his wife, and subsequently thereto, on the 16th September 1900, went through the form of marriage at Jullundur, with another woman, the petitioner in this case. The law provides that if one of the parties to a divorce marries again after the decree nisi has been made absolute, but before the expiry of a period of six months from the date of the decree absolute, the marriage so contracted is null and void. The learned Chief Justice accordingly declared the marriage performed on the 16th September to be null and void. It would appear that in cases where a decree of divorce is produced before a Marriage Registrar by a party wishing to marry, as evidence that a former marriage has been legally dissolved, the Marriage Registrar should satisfy himself that six months have elapsed since the decree was passed, and that no appeal against the decree is pending.

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LIEUT.-COLONEL D.C. DAVIDSON, I.M.S.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

H. M.'s Indian Medical Service has lately sustained the loss of one of its best officers in Lieut.-Colonel D. C. Davidson, Bombay Presidency.

This Officer entered the service in 1877, and went to India full of energy for his work. After a short time in Military employ, he was appointed to act as Civil-Surgeon, Shikarpur, and had charge of a large jail with over 1,000 prisoners. In 1883, he acted as Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, work which he carried out most successfully. After returning to Kaira where he was Civil-Surgeon and acting as Assistant Civil-Surgeon, Poona, he returned to the Health Department, Bombay, where he again carried out his duties with great zeal and success and introduced a new system of registration which worked well. In 1886, he was ordered to Burmah on Field Service. He had charge of a large Hospital for native troops and in addition was acting Junior Civil-Surgeon and Port Officer, appointments which were good but entailed much hard work. His Field Hospital was inspected personally by the present Commander-in-Chief then Sir Frederick Roberts, and commended by him. In 1888 he went to Satara as Civil-Surgeon, which appointment he held for some years, and he worked up the surgical practice there to a high standard. He obtained permission to extend the Civil Hospital and added a detached wing with a fine view over the range of the Yatishwar Hills. In 1894 he acted as Professor of Surgery and Senior Surgeon Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, Bombay, where he performed a large number of major operations. In December 1894, he was appointed Examiner in Surgery in the Medical Examinations in Bombay. In 1895 he went to Dharwar as Civil-Surgeon and during the time he was there built a new operating room in the Civil Hospital, pointed out various defects in the Dharwar jail, his complaints being fully justified by the fact that after he left on furlough several prisoners escaped. After three months' furlough, he was recalled on account of plague and famine. Soon after his recall he was appointed to act as Surgeon, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay, but finding his health breaking down from hard work, no leave, and the effects of climate he asked to be allowed to exchange the acting appointment for Mahableshwar with Colonel Monks, I. M. S., and then proceeded home on furlough again, but was soon called to take up his work at Mahableshwar. This work he carried out carefully and faithfully for the three years he held the post of superintendent and Chief Plague authority. His duties were multifarious and heavy. But he was conscientious in the discharge of all his duties, whether on the Church Committee, Superintendent of the Station, Magistrate, Chairman of the Municipality, Civil Surgeon, Honorary Secretary of the Club and Chief Plague authority of Mahableshwar and Panchgani. He had a new office erected for the Superintendent, the expenditure for which had been sanctioned in his predecessor's time. He left the financial circumstances of the Club in a better and more prosperous condition than in former years. While he was Secretary a new roof was put on the Freere Hall, a new dancing floor laid down and the last year a moveable stage was erected. Colonel Davidson carried out most successfully and with much tact and ability all the Plague and Quarantine arrangements. He frequently received the thanks of the late Hon'ble Mr. John Nugent, Senior Member of Council, under whom he worked directly with regard to the Plague operations.

In June 1900, he had hoped to obtain privilege leave, which had been promised him, as he was then really ill. Had this fact been brought to the notice of Government by those in authority in the medical department, it is very possible such leave would have been granted, and the very serious illness might not have occurred, which eventually took him away at the early age of 50, in what should have been the prime of life. He went to Dharwar to join his appointment there, though immediately afterwards several other men were allowed privilege leave, who needed it far less. From June 1898, he worked till October in Dharwar when he returned to Mahableshwar, and there with some difficulty carried out Mr. Haffkine's instructions as the European Plague authorities wished to exceed the latter's instructions and insist on double inoculations. He personally inoculated 3,000 persons at Dharwar in August and September 1898. In December 1900 he became so ill that leave was absolutely necessary and after three months' sick-leave in India he proceeded home, but only to live two weeks and six days.

He passed away peacefully at "The Dingle" Sydenham Hill, London, the residence of his father-in-law, the late Major-General John Clark, H. M.'s Indian Army and Commissioner, Sitapur and Oudh. He lies at rest in Shirley Churchyard. On the way to his last resting place many of the passers by uncovered at sight of the white satin pall and grey horses, a mark of respect to one, who has gone, somewhat unusual in places near London. Surely the white satin pall was an emblem of the Life to come and also of the life of the one who was laid to rest on that day. The first part of the service was held in St. Philip's, Sydenham, while tall white Narissa lilies were carried by his younger children as a fit emblem of a blameless life. Only those who have been in sorrow themselves knew the kindness and sympathy shown by the late Lieut.-Colonel D. C. Davidson and his wish to relieve as much as possible the sufferings and anxiety of others and often at the cost of much fatigue to himself. It is hard to think that if more consideration had been shown him with regard to leave he might not have fallen so seriously ill. His life has been sacrificed to duty and in a hard worked Indian career with little change or leave from a tropical climate. He had only 6 months' furlough, and that in two detachments in the last nineteen and a half years. He on various occasions was specially mentioned for work by the following officers:—Deputy Surgeon-General Hewlett, Dr. Cruickshank, Surgeon-General Turnbull, by Medical Officers in Burmah, for specially good medical work and by many other officers. The Hon'ble Sir Charles Ollivant, Member of Council, kindly expressed a high opinion of his work, and as previously mentioned the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent thoroughly appreciated his work and power of organisation. The only recognition of his work in Mahableswar was a Government Resolution, expressing a high appreciation of the good and effective work carried out by Colonel Davidson for the protection of the Hill Stations of Mahableshwar and Panchgani. It may be mentioned that Colonel Davidson was connected with many old Scottish families, amongst the number being the Sandilands, Lord Forbes of Waterton and many others, and his cousins the Moir-Byres are the present owners of the property of Tenby, Aberdeenshire.

RESIDENTS in Mussoorie and visitors to that favourite hill station naturally thought that when the rail was laid to Dehra, communication with the plains would be easier and more rapid: but from emphatic complaints which reach us, writes the Pioneer, these expectations have not been fulfilled. It seems that goods are taking 17 to 20 days in transit from Calcutta to Dehra, and we hear of two instances in which goods left Calcutta on the 9th and 21st May and have not yet arrived at Dehra. On the other hand, goods are delivered from Bombay in from 7 to 12 days. The *Pioneer*, again, which, in the days of the tonga from Saharanpur to Dehra was always delivered in Mussoorie in the evening, is now frequently delayed until the following morning. We cannot say where the fault lies, but obviously it is in the interest of the railways concerned to put an end a to most unsatisfactory state of affairs.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, and Birds of all kinds.

Condy's Eluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels, and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper Mange, Canker, and Eczema in Dogs.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

ILL-GOTTEN GAINS.

"COME dunghill worldlings. You that root like swine. And cast up golden trenches where you come."

The couplet which appears above was written over 250 years ago by that quaintly moral poet Francis Quarles who, I suppose, in these days, not one man in a thousand reads, for modern taste is not, perhaps likely to appreciate the peculiar turns of thought and artificials expression which characterise the "emblem." However, be that as it may, reading Quarles the other morning, I could not help thinking that "dunghill worldling, you that root like swine," is a phrase wherein lie practical possibilities, and as we moderns are as fond of being practical, as were the Athenians "either to tell or to hear some new thing," why the bard who saw King Charles go to the block might serve my turn as well as another. We are not perhaps, fond of calling a spade a spade in these days. The man who talks about a something shovel goes to the other extreme. There is a golden mean in these things. Possibly Quarles has come as near to it with his "dunghill worldlings" as John Bunyan did with his man with the muck rake. We need not stop to enquire. The point is how much of the rooting like swine is going on in India to-day. Neither more nor less than hitherto, may be, I am inclined to think in some respects less, but I am quite convinced there is more of it than is well for the good name of the British Government. We take pride in the integrity of our English officials and well we may. I'm not going to sing their praises in this respect. But there is a kind of English official in India—men in the subordinate ranks of certain departments, or men who have gradually worked their way up from the foot of the ladder into the lower grades of appointments—and some of these more require a little watching. I am not generalising. There cannot be unrighteousness in judgment. For judgment must be righteous, or it is no judgment at all. Life is full of the spurious article. The tendency to "respect the person of the poor" and to "honour the person of the mighty" is a tendency which continually makes of reason a bond slave instead of a sovereign lord. So let us put this thing behind us.

AN EXCELLENT MAN BUT A SYSTEMATIC THIEF.

Examine particular instances, deal with the concrete, rather than with the abstract. Thus I know a man in India, let us say, who at the present moment possesses property worth some lakhs of rupees. An excellent man, an energetic official, a meritorious man, a very clever man, but a quite unprincipled man. He is an accomplished liar—"a measureless liar" as Coriolanus says—and a systematic thief. A most honourable man—a most respectable man, I do assure you. Personably I think that Government from saloon carriages, hill stations and by means of red "chuprassies," hath its shortcomings. Saloon carriages and hill stations are too far away to hear what the man in the street is saying, and the information the "burra sahib" can extract from the red "chuprassie" is conventionally official or unconventionally social. The loyal addresses presented by municipalities may faithfully reflect the feelings—yea, the grievances of a community. I prefer to keep an open mind on this question. Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings, or let us say coolies, ryots, traders in the bazaar, *et hoc genus*, you may learn much. A man will open his heart, to me simply because I am *nobody*, while he will or would be on his best *artificial* behaviour before a Viceroy. My acquaintance Mr. Midas, I really forgot to mention his name before, in his respectable unprincipled way knows far more about the people than any Viceroy, while has never written books about them. Or anything of that kind: no, there are other ways of making money than through the publishers. For example, the town in which I am writing is a big one, and in that town not a native or European whom you shall ask but will tell you that Mr. Midas is worth a great deal of money. And they will smile—with a fleeing twinkle in their eye and an odd twist about the corners of their mouth as they tell you, and no wonder. For 30 years ago or so how fared our friend? Rs. 50 a month with free quarters—something of that kind. He never has had a monthly salary higher than Rs. 600, and that only of late years. But small salary has not troubled Mr. Midas much, for during the last 20 years of his life he has held a position which as the advertisements say made "salary not so much an object as a comfortable home." And he has had a comfortable home. It has been built up throughout of very dirty material. *Pace* Quarles—Mr. Midas has been known to use that "root like swine." Some of his "superior" officers are wallowing in debt and difficulties Mr. Midas does not owe a rupee in the world. He has

PAID ALL HIS DEBTS WITH OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY

and he stands to-day firm and round and jolly as an Alderman worth, as anyone will tell you, six or seven lakhs of rupees. But for my part I really think the head of Government to ask Mr. Midas how he contrives to go jingling through the world in this fashion. Why not? The police when they find an obviously tattered wretch in the bazaar with a valuable ornament in his possession want to know something about it. We all know that nothing is more difficult to prove than a case of bribery and corruption, but that is no reason why the spectacle of a man on Rs. 500 a month getting wealthier than the head of the department, who perhaps draws Rs. 2,000, or Rs. 3,000, or Rs. 4,000 a month, should not make us a little curious. Indeed unless Mr. Midas can explain—and perhaps he may be able to—he is an official anomaly. What is wanted is that Government should be empowered to enquire into these matters on lines different from those which now obtain. Why should the poor wretch without visible means of subsistence be an object of suspicion while the subordinate official—for Midas is after all only a subordinate—with no visible means of *much wealth* be unsuspected? It seems to me he ought to be suspected with far greater reason than Lazarus. Let the bribery and corruption aspect of the question be left entirely alone. We need not waste our time trying to hobble Midas in this way. Why not commence with a memo. Nothing more bland and more innocent than a memo. As thus, "It being a matter of common report in anywhere that Mr. Midas is worth six lakhs of rupees the Inspector-General of Sealing Wax requests that Mr. Midas will be good enough to inform him if the rumour in question is in accordance with fact." Mr. Midas might reply "Yes" or "No" or neither yes nor no. Supposing he said "No" then it would be the duty of the I. G. of S. W. to make

FURTHER ENQUIRY INTO THE MATTER.

Information would in many cases be very readily forthcoming, for people of Mr. Midas's calibre have hosts of "friends" who would only be too ready to afford information and "clues" and things. Mr. Midas, you observe, would have been given the opportunity of pleading guilty and throwing himself on the mercy of the Court, but not having done so the second stage of the enquiry would have been reached. I mean that Government having come into possession of some tangible fact, say for instance that Mr. Midas owned a thousand shares in "Charkfields," and another thousand in Lipton's, with the best part of a business in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, house property, here and there etc., it would be the duty of Government to call upon the said Mr. Midas to explain the presence of those personal assets. Of course if Mr. Midas could demonstrate that a rich aunt or uncle had died and left him a "handsome legacy," or that he had inherited family wealth, or drawn first prize in the Calcutta Derby Sweep or anything of that kind, then Government would formally state that Mr. Midas had satisfied enquiries under Section 21, paras. 290-335, Public Servant Estate Code, and congratulated him on his worldly prosperity. But if Mr. Midas could not do this, then his services would be dispensed with forthwith and being too well off to require such a trifle as a pension with, of course, the wound and sore done. This would make a step of promotion all round, with the added advantage of ridding the service of a rascal.

IT MAY BE OBJECTED

that Government cannot reasonably exercise inquisitorial functions of this nature. If so, so much the worse for Government, for Mr. Midas is so long as he holds his official position, restrained by no such delicate scruples. He roots about like swine in a remarkable manner. He finds out what A can afford on this occasion, and what B can afford on that and what C can afford on the other, and naturally A, B, and C who form their estimate of a Government through the acts of its executive officers have just reason for identifying the "Pax Britannica" in some measure with the "Pax Pecunia." If Mr. Midas can pass peculiar stores or work up false evidence or screen wealthy offenders against the law, and he "can" do all this and more and "has" done it, why peculiar stores and false evidence and the screening of wealthy offenders become negotiable instruments in the market. I am not saying there is a vast quantity of this kind of paper flying about. On the contrary; but the less we have of it the better. And it should be dealt with. The man who starts with Rs. 80 or Rs. 90 or Rs. 100, and, gradually, owing to his "meritorious services," "exemplary conduct" and so forth works up to a billet of Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 and at the same time manages to own property worth lakhs of rupees should simply be asked to explain how he manages the miracle. Failing explanation he should go. No prosecution—no legal quibbling—no expense, no waste of time, but a clear excision of the parasite, and thereby a cleansing of the body administrative for the time being.—"Speargrass" in the "Pioneer."

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SIR W. CUNLIFFE BROOKS' WILL.

LIFE-TIME GIFTS.

THE will of the late Sir Wm. Cunliffe Brooks, whose Scottish domicile is under litigation, has just been proved. The testator leaves an aggregate gross estate valued at £1,112,000, of which over half is personalty.

The will contains a statement of the fact that the testator made a settlement of £200,000 on the marriage of the Marquess of Huntly with his daughter Amy, and a settlement of £200,000 on the marriage of Lord Francis Cecil with his daughter Edith, as their fortunes, and that he gave those sums during his lifetime, so that he might have the pleasure of seeing them enjoy the money. He confirms the marriage settlement that he made upon his second wife, the daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel David Davidson of Woodcroft, Edinburgh.

It is recited in the will that when Sir William approached the age of 70 he made gifts of money and effects, that he might have the pleasure of seeing such gifts enjoyed during his lifetime; that he gave £1,000 to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, and other considerable sums to other hospitals and charities; that he forgave some large and other debts, and gave to many friends amounts of money as pleasant and affectionate remembrances, and that he gave to each of the five brothers and each of the four sisters of his wife £1,000.

Further, it is recited that on completing his 80th year he gave many more gifts to many of his friends, so that he had the great pleasure of seeing such gifts enjoyed during his lifetime; that he had for many years been in the habit of distributing on his birthdays to his domestics and forest servants sums, yearly increasing, thus making considerable annual gifts to them in his lifetime instead of bequeathing them on his decease, and that he did not therefore make bequests to them except such as are afterwards specified.

He bequeaths numerous legacies to bank clerks varying according to the time in which they have been in the testator's service, from £500 to £100 each, and legacies to other servants. To each of the children of his niece, Mrs. Frank Gaskell, and of his niece, the Hon. Mrs. Parker, the testator bequeaths £500. His furniture at Barlow Hall is to be divided between his widow and daughters.

His property in Scotland goes to his grandson, Ewan Francis Cecil, with the exception of certain specific articles bequeathed to his daughters Amy and Edith. There is, however, the express stipulation that the testator's daughter Amy, Marchioness of Huntly, shall be allowed to reside at Aboyne Castle free of rent and taxes during her lifetime.

After naming other specific legacies, including that of Peter Graham's picture, "A Spate in the Highlands," to the Manchester Corporation, the will states that the residue of the English estates the testator bequeaths to trustees upon trust for the benefit of his grandchildren living at his death, being a grandson or grandsons on attaining 21 or a granddaughter or granddaughters on attaining that age or on marriage, in equal shares.

MARINE LINES STATION BRIDGE.

SIR,—Allow me to bring to the notice of the authorities of B.B. & C.I. Railway through the medium of your valuable paper that the newly erected bridge on the South side of Marine Lines Station requires to be lighted during night time. There is every possibility of a serious accident happening to the pedestrians crossing the bridge in intense darkness. As the rainy season has already set in and the moon will during the greater part of the month remain thickly veiled under cloud, it is all the more necessary to take immediate steps to place at least a couple of lanterns on the bridge and having regard to the fact that the Company is always anxious to remove public grievances I have every reason to believe that the matter in question will

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The Army Scheme, as it at present stands, does not appear to bear the stamp of Lord Roberts's influence in its salient points, notwithstanding statements to the contrary. The hue and cry raised over the term "Army Corps" was in a great measure owing to the name, the measure proposed meaning little more than the reduction in number of our military districts and the decentralisation of authority from the War Office. Neither Mr. Brodrick nor any one else could establish army corps in this country on the same lines as obtain in Continental armies since the conditions are in no way analogous. For, whereas a Continental army corps enters on a campaign as a whole, in our case on the first note of war involving the despatch at short notice of an expeditionary force, the same borrowing and transfers of men and horses from one unit to another will take place as has always been the case with us. Apart from the feeble measures suggested by the War Office to meet the recruiting difficulty, Mr. Brodrick's scheme does not allow for a force being available at short notice, which experience has shown to be one of our chief military requirements, and which under present conditions cannot be got together without calling out Reserves to contribute at least 50 per cent. of the fighting line of such units as may be selected for service.

Under the administration of Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of our Indian Empire, reorganisation and military reforms in India, writes the United Service Gazette are being quietly but steadily effected. The statement drawn up two years ago of the measures which were considered necessary for the improvement of the Indian army and for the defence of the country is gradually being put into force. The re-armament of the Native Army and the Volunteers at a cost of £1,367,000 will be completed in a three years programme. The increase of officers is also under discussion, also how the drain on them is to be made good, and what is the best way of meeting this difficulty. Then comes the transport, which is reported to be inefficient and insufficient. Maxim machine-guns, it is stated, are to be supplied to the cavalry and to a portion of the infantry, but why not the Colt machine-gun, which we consider to be the gun of the future. The building of cordite factories at the Nilgiri Hills, and a central gun carriage factory at Jacalpur, will be not only more economical, but effect an immenee saving in transport. Further, no time is to be lost in putting the defective artillery armament on a proper basis.

The recent discussion of the Italian Navy Estmates—worthy, says the "Popolo Romano" of the British Parliament—has drawn new attention to the efforts that are being made to increase the strength of the fleet. There has, undoubtedly, been a good deal of dissatisfaction in naval quarters, at what was assumed to be the sapineness of the naval authorities. The sum to be expended in the year 1901-2 is about ninety-eight million lire, or, in round figures, about £25,000,000, but the amount is to be increased by eight million lire within the next four years. We learn from the "Popolo" that the Minister has presented to the Parliament what is described as an ideal naval Budget, which would involve an addition of nearly six million lire, and would enable Italy to maintain in commission a squadron of three divisions, comprising about sixty vessels of all classes, in the Mediterranean, and a division of nine ships in distant waters. Unfortunately for this ideal Budget, there seems little chance of it being realised in fact, in the present state of the finances, and for some time to come the expansion of the Italian fleet promises to be slow.

While the late Sir Edmund Commerell was on the active list of the navy he was affectionately known among his Blue Jackets as "Soft Tack," because his solicitude for their welfare was such that he always insisted on their having bread, when possible, instead of the biscuits that were so general in his time. Yet he was by no means a "coddling" officer; indeed, on occasion he could be extremely stern. It was his masterful pride—though never boastfully put forth—that he rose to the top of the tree without social, or family or any other adventitious aids.

The Americans are displaying considerable activity in the direction of preparing naval stations to meet the necessities of their enlarged policy and their increased fleet. It has been decided to establish a complete station and dockyard at Olongapo, Subig Bay, near Manilla, and a committee has been appointed to prepare plans and submit estimates in detail. The site was recommended by Rear-Admiral Remey, and it is roughly estimated that to thoroughly equip the station will involve an outlay of something like 5,000,000 dollars. One of the first requisites is a large dry dock of sufficient capacity to admit any ship on the station or likely to be assigned to it. The Spaniards favoured the situation during their occupancy of the Islands. It will be remembered that Subig Bay lies to the west of Manilla, and is divided from it by a peninsula nearly twenty-five miles wide. It has also been decided to establish an important naval station at Port Royal, South Carolina, and a committee has been appointed to prepare plans. Attention is also being directed to the Azores as a suitable place for a United States coaling station, and the leading naval officials are urging the Government to acquire the necessary rights from Portugal. Their urgency has been determined by a rumour that Germany has shown a desire to secure a lodgment in that quarter.

Lieut. Maurice Loir, Secretary of the French Navy League, who has been interviewed by a representative of the "France Militaire," is not satisfied with the situation of the League. Its members are not sufficiently numerous. However, M. Loir evidently has a high ideal, for he would like to have an associate in every French family. He compares the French League with the German, and cites the naval and marcantile expansion of that country, with the large works of internal navigation which have been undertaken, as illustrating how thoroughly the Germans have taken to heart the Emperor's words: "Our future is upon the water." The German League, he says, is an outcome of this enthusiasm, but it reacts in the naval education of the people. Its members number 570,000 while the French League has only about 3,800, and M. Loir envies the riches of the German rival and the sums which it expends upon its propaganda and upon founding a seamen's hospital and constructing a gunboat for China. It distributes newspapers, books, calendars and post-cards covers the walls with posters and exhibits models of all calsess of boats in the inland towns thus imparting to the profane the knowledge of the elect. Let M. Loir take consolation. The British Navy League also finds something to envy in the flourishing condition of the German.

It has been decided to increase the Austrian flotilla upon the Danube. There are now four monitors of comparatively recent construction, but, in view of the increase of maritime force on the river, and the importance that is attached, not only to the general defence of the border tracts, but also to the protection of bridges and the possible passage of troops, it has been decided to add at least two monitors to the flotilla. These will be operations on the Danube in the course of the summer in order to familiarise the troops with river operations, and to bring about a right co-operation between the land forces and the flotilla. Although it has been decided to increase the number of boats, no demand for credits on this head has yet been made to the Delegations.

The high explosive known as "thorite," which has been much discussed among American officers, appears to have been a success in the Philippines. A report has been received at the War Department stating that shells loaded with thorite nearly two years since have been used in some tests at Manila, when it was found that the composition had not deteriorated in any degree, and that it preserved its original quality to a remarkable and even a surprising extent. The explosive has been a good deal criticised, but it is now assumed that when official reports are made public, professional opinion in regard to it will be modified.

The question of a possible reduction of the period of military service is occupying almost as much attention in Austria as in France. Within the last three months not less than eight various parties in the Lower House have addressed interpellations to the Minister on this subject, and our excellent contemporary "Danzers Armee Zeitung" has thought it interesting to gather the opinions of a number of prominent soldiers upon the subject. General von Boguslawski contributes an account of the reduced service as it affects the German Army, and shows that it has sound military advantages, since it has increased the peace strength of the Army, and in a large degree that of the trained reserve. The "Armee Zeitung" itself argues in favour of a two-years' service for infantry in the Austrian army, but insists that, if it be adopted, the yearly contingent must be increased by fifty per cent. The majority of the officers whose opinions have been gained are in favour of the Service under special conditions, though some prominent officers dissent from this view. Thus Feldzeugmeister von Braumuller objects that in an Army in which so many languages are spoken, and in which the conditions are so different from those in Germany, a reduction of the service is scarcely possible, while Feldzeugmeister Fischer answers with the uncompromising word—no. Feldzeugmeister Hugo von Fleck shares the same view, and says that a shorter service will not do for the infantry, and still less for the other arms. Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Dell' Agata considers that shorter service is perhaps possible for the infantry. Those officers who support a reduced service, all insist that it must be reduced with special conditions, to provide for a closer system of training and for an increase of the forces. Although a majority would welcome the change with these guarantees, a very strong body of officers is opposed to it altogether.

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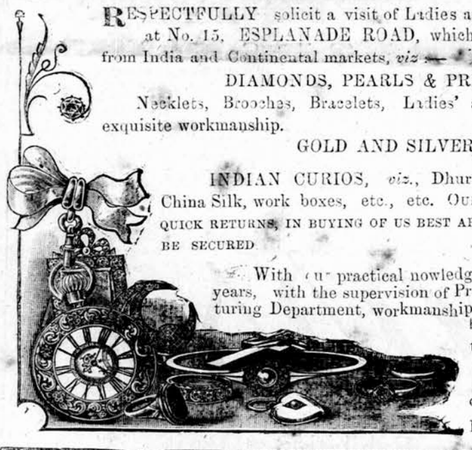

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Egyptian Cigarette Industry.

Extract from the "Egyptian Gazette."

We now pass to the countries to which the chief exports were shipped last year from Cairo. Germany heads the list by a long way with a total of 163,434 kilos, followed by England with 92,696, British possessions in the East with 33,903, Austria-Hungary with 31,000, China and the Far East with 15,632, France with 12,648, the U. S. of America with nearly 9,000 kilos, and remaining countries of Europe with the balance of the total export trade of 385,045 kilogrames.—*Egyptian Gazette.*

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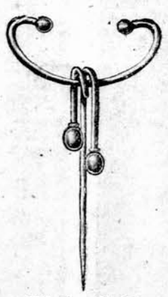

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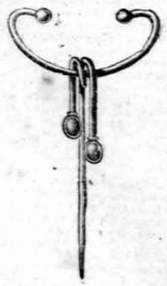

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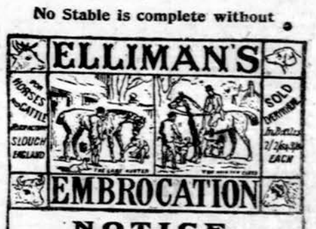

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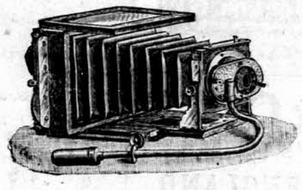

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